Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, Miami.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Democrats Lay Out Their Issues

Senators Plan Banking and Merger Bills

By Peter T. Kilborn

WASHINGTON - The new Democratic-controlled Senate_is likely to propose major legislation affecting banking, corporate merg-ers, welfare, research and wages soon after the 100th Congress begins work, according to the proba-hle chairmen of the Senate's economic policy committees and staff.

Senate leaders said Thursday that bipartisan legislation govern-ing U.S. foreign trade was their highest priority, but they said they expected to bring up many other issues quickly. Democrats won control of the Senate, 55-45, in Tuesday's elec-

Ins. Senator William Proxmire. Democrat of Wisconsin, a former chairman of the Banking Committee and now the probable successor

to Senator Jake Garn, Republican of Utah, said he favored legislation preventing giant mergers among banks and corporations and thwarting the rush of nonbanking institutions into banking. Mr. Proxmire said, "We have to

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get action and get it as soon as possible on the 'nonbank-bank' loophole that allows institutions like Sears and American Express to soak up deposits that used to go to banks."

"I also feel strongly about pre-serving, if possible, the multiplicity of ownership of banks," he said.

He said he opposed giant bank. mergers, such as one between Citi-corp and BankAmerica Corp. Mergers of large banks might be

prevented, be said, if Congress required that no one bank be allowed to hold more than 3 percent or 4. percent of U.S. banking assets. The chairmanship of the Senate Labor Committee has yet to be

settled. Either Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts or Joseph R. Biden of Delaware will get the job. A senior Senate aide, who asked not to be identified, said that the

most likely proposal on walfare would be legislation, under which the federal government would pay-states and other institutions bonus-

LATE NEWS

Jacobsen Makes

Appeal to Press

WASHINGTON (AP) -

David Jacobsen, the American hostage freed in Lebanon last

weekend, asked the U.S. press

Friday to be careful in report-

ing hostage negotiations, plead-

ing: "In the name of God,

would you please just be re-sponsible and back off."

Jacobsen, who was freed after

17 months in captivity, warned journalists: "Simple specula-tion on your part could cause

the deaths of my dear friends Tom Sutherland or Terry An-

derson or Joe Cicippio or any of the other hostages."

SPECIAL TODAY

IN THE NAME OF ART

Categorization is emerging as

the main factor in the art mar-

kets. Across the board, a signature, a date, a glamorous prove-nance are becoming more

important than the visual as-

A special report, Pages 11-14

A bust of Shakespeare

done by Rysbrack

brought £291,600 in a

recent sale. Page 11.

The Reagan veto of the SI8-billion bill to clean up U.S. wa-

terways has put American cities

E South Korea's opposition

party seems threatened in its

challenge of President Chun's

The U.S. unemployment rate

was unchanged at 7 percent in

IN MONDAY'S IHT

Wine investing has become high

fashion, both for connoisseurs

and for speculators. See Person-al Investing.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Page 3.

Page 5.

GENERAL NEWS

m a tight spot.

pects of the work.

In the Rose Garden of the White House shortly after his return to the United States, Mr.



William Proxime

In another apparent setback to efforts by the United States and Canada to negotiate a freetrade treaty, Canada slapped a duty Friday on imports of American feed corn, alleging that they are unfairly subsidized. U.S. officials denied the allegation. Canada and the United States have been increasingly at odds over trade this year. Page 15..

government would pay the state a bonus of 70 percent of the worker's earnings after one year of work, 50 percent after the second year and 30 percent after the third year.

Such a program, Senate aides said, would save money and help reduce budget deficits, partly because the cost of welfare spending would otherwise exceed the government's bonus cost.

The Labor Committee probably

will also offer legislation to prevent "double-breasting," where organized industries establish nonunion subsidiaries to bid on contracts to avoid paying union wages.

The committee aides said, is likely to receive legislation that was:

See AGENDA, Page 17

Canada Imposes Duty On U.S. Corn Imports

es for training welfare recipients to

take full-time jobs.
Under the legislation, which the committee considered last year, the

Shultz Said To Protest Iran Deal

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Secretary of
State George P. Shultz protested to President Ronald Reagan that a secret White House plan to obtain the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon by permitting shipments of military equipment to Iran contra-dicted U.S. policy against negonat-ing with terrorist states, informed sources have said. Although the clandestine White

House program proceeded anyway, the sources said Thursday, it was halted briefly after the release of the Reverend Benjamin Weir in September 1985: At that time, the half-dozen or so senior State Department officials who knew about it argued that exchanging military goods for hostages could lead to

more kidnappings of Americans. But the White House resumed the program - with at least some circuitous routes from Israel to European countries and finally to Iran in an eventually successful effort to free two more hostages.

In recent months, there was also hope that the program would pro-mote better ties with Iranian politicians and military leaders jockeying to succeed Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomemi, the sources said.

Simultaneously, the administra-tion was reassuring Iran's bitter enemy, Iraq, of American neutrality in the Gulf war.

[The speaker of Iran's parlia-ment said Friday that his country was prepared to intercede with Lebanese radicals for the freedom of French hostages if France paid Tehran \$2 billion, United Press International reported. The speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, also demanded that the United States turn over \$300 million in spare military parts that he said Iran had paid for but had never received.]:

The secret White House program was originally directed by Robert C. McFarlane, who was then the national security affairs adviser, and later by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver C. North, a deputy director of the National Security Council staff, sources said.

The first public word of the program came Tuesday when the speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hasbemi Rafsanjani, said Mr. McFarlane and four others had gone to Tehran in September aboard a plane carrying spare parts for weapons. That disclosure was

See IRAN, Page 2

Chief Conflict Re-emerges: U.S. Deficit

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — As the dust

settles after Tuesday's elections, congressional leaders and White House officials have begun work on their legislative strategies, and both sides immediately focused on the federal deficit as a key point of Strong differences remain over

bow to attack the budget issue, and Republican lawmakers said Thursday that Democrats would now have to pay for their victory by taking the lead on an issue that has no politically popular solution. Top Reagan administration aides reinforced that point when they said that the White House would continue to emphasize domestic spending cuts as the best way to deal with the deficit.

"We're not going to back off in suggesting them," said Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff. And Reagan administration

aides emphasized their intent to build up the nation's military. Congressional Democrats, however, said they would oppose bud-get reductions that "bleed America's future," in the words of Senator Robert C, Byrd, the Demo-

Accordingly, the same basic clash over spending priorines that plagued Capitol Hill in the last Congress is likely to persist in the new one, and any major progress toward deficit reduction seems only a distant possibility. In January, President Ronald

Reagan is expected to send his 1988 budget to Congress, projecting a deficit of \$108 billion, down from the \$170 billion now expected, to reach the ceiling set in the budgetbalancing law. Members of the cabinet dis-cussed the administration's legisla-

tive program at a meeting Thursday at the White House. Afterward, in an interview, Mr. Regan said, "The budget and the budget delicit and the economy -

top priority."

Nr. Regan said the administration would also emphasize the theme of a "more productive America," an idea that includes greater efforts to advance education while attacking crime and nar-

that, domestically, would be our

The third theme for the final two years of Mr. Reagan's presidency will be "peace through strength," Mr. Regan said, a combination of stepped-up efforts to negotiate arms control agreements with the Soviet Union and a continued buildup of America's military

strength. Mr. Regan said the administration would keep the heat on the See DEFICIT, Page 2



Soviet officials saluted military units Friday during the annual Revolution Day parade in the Kremlin. From left are President Andrei A. Gromyko, Mikhail S. Gorba-

Defense Minister's Absence Marks Red Square Spectacle

MOSCOW --- Defense Min-ister Sergei L. Sokolov did not

appear at Friday's annual Red Square military parade in Mos-cow to mark Revolution Day, strengthening speculation that he was in poor health. In the absence of Marshal

Sokolov, 75, General Pyotr G. Lushey, one of three deputy defense ministers, took the salute from the military at the display of Soviet armed might marking the 69th anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. The Soviet leader, Mikhail S.

Gorbachev, flanked by President Andrei A. Gromyko and other members of the ruling Politburo, stood atop Lenin's Mausoleum as General Lushev.

63, made the opening speech, traditionally pronounced by the defense minister.

Marshal Sokolov was absent from a major rally at the Kremlin on Thursday and has rarely been seen in public since visit-ing Finland in July. His absence from both the Kremin rally and the military parade increased speculation about his health.

Marshal Sokolov was appointed defense minister two years ago. Western military experts have identified General Lushev as his most likely successor. He is a former commander of Soviet forces in East Germany and was appointed a first deputy defense minister in

chev. General Pyotr G. Lushev and Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov. Below, Mr. Gorbachev's daughter, Irina, smiles at the viewing stand from the crowd.



Manila Coup Fears Mount on Eve of Aquino Trip

By Seth Mydans New York Times Service

MANILA - Fears of a coup reached a crisis stage Friday in Manila and some sources said that a move by a group of military officers had been, at least for the mo-

ment, narrowly averted. Those involved in events Friday declined to discuss them with reporters, but there were indications that intense maneuvering had tak-en place to block action by officers surrounding Defense- Minister

Juan Ponce Enrile. President Corazon C. Aquino said the military had been placed was confident there would be no coup. She also said she would be bolding a meeting with Mr. Enrile, although she declined to say what she planned to discuss with him.

Newspapers carried on Friday a warning by General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff, that disaffected military officers might be involved in a plot, and be ordered his commanders to "neutralize" any such action.

It was unclear just what action might be planned. General Ramos's warning referred to an action that might fall short of an outright coup attempt.

Military sources said General Ramos met with his commanders on Thursday and shuttled among other principals in a series of meetings. Mrs. Aquino said she met with him on Thursday night to dis-

cuss reports of a possible coup.

The president said she felt secure that no coup would be tried now or during her visit to Japan, which is to Monday. "I am confident that when I

leave there will be no coup," she said, "and even while I remain abroad, there will be no coup."

Speculation about a possible

coup had centered around a news conference Friday called by Lieutenant Colonel Victor Corpuz, a soldier who had defected in 1970 to the Communist rebels, then rewas reinstated as a reserve officer

only two days ago.
Military sources had hinted that Colonel Corpuz had been prepared to reveal details of a planned action purportedly involving the officers surrounding Mr. Enrile. The sources said the averting of to issue it.

such an action Friday appeared to be connected to the information Colonel Corpuz bad been prepared to reveal but did not.

After his press conference, Colonel Corpuz said: "The tension has been defused. I don't think there will be any coup." Colonel Corpuz distributed a let-

ter be had written implicating his former Communist comrades in a 1971 bombing at a Liberal Party rally at the Plaza-Miranda at which nine persons were killed and many more wounded.

The bombing has remained a mystery. No one was ever convict-

The former president, Ferdinand E. Marcos, blamed both the Communists and Mrs. Aquino's busband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., who was assassinated in 1983. Mr. Marcos's opponents have remained turned six years later. He said be convinced that be himself staged

the attack. Officers close to Mr. Enrile, wbo have talked openly about the possibility that they might stage a coup, bave said they were in possession of information about the Plaza Miranda bombing and were planning

They have said that the issuing of the information could be the signal for some drastic action on their part, and have suggested that some move might be possible before or during Mrs. Aquino's visit to Ja-Colonel Corpuz, in his seven-

page handwritten letter dated Aug. 2, said be was present when the founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines, Jose Maria Sison, and the former leader of its armed wing, Beinabe Buscayno, bad plotted the Plaza Miranda bombing. Both Mr. Sison, who is now on a

See MANILA, Page 2

Furor Over Interview By Chirac

Denies Remarks In U.S. Paper On Israeli 'Plot'

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribund

PARIS - Prime Minister Jacques Chirac ran into international and domestic political controversy Friday after he was reported to have said that Israel, not Syria, plotted to blow up an airliner of El Al. Israel's national airline, on a

flight from London last April. Mr. Chirac reportedly said that he was informed of the alleged Is-raeli role by the West German

Mr. Chirac, confronted with denials and criticism of his alleged assertions, issued a statement saying that his remarks had been given an interpretation without foundation" in an article in The Washington Times, a U.S. newspaper.

The incident seemed certain to cause Mr. Chirac considerable political emearrassment, diplomats and French officials said Friday.

They said that France, despite Mr. Chirac's alleged remarks, appeared set to adopt a common stand with other European Community governments at a meeting next Monday to tighten surveillance on Syrian activities in Europe. The planned measures, these sources said, would be a weaker version of the sanctions that Britain is seeking against Syria, which it blames for the airliner bomb plot.

In France, political pressure has been mounting — both from President François Mitterrand, a Socialist, and from Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Chirac's center-right coalition partner — for the government to join other EC countries in tough measures against Syria. Mr. Chirac, a Gaullist, apparently has been boping that President Hafez. al-Assad's government could help obtain the release of French bos-

tages in Lebanon. Western frictions over anti-terrorist policies surfaced coincidentally in Paris on Friday at a meeting between Mr. Chirac and George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state. Afterward, Mr. Shultz said that critical comments between govern-

See CHIRAC, Page 5



OLD FOES NOW ALLIES - Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, right, appeared at a rally with Farooq Abdullah after they announced the formation of a coalition government in the state of Kashmir. Page 2.

In Cairo, City's Sprawl Spreads Unchecked

By John Kifner
New York Times Service CAIRO — Sayyed Fouad re-called that 25 years ago, when he was a boy, the ground on which he now stood was all farms, fields of wheat and vegetables that fed the city of Cairo, seemingly far away across the river.

Mr. Found, now 33 and an electrician, was standing in a narrow alley between seven-story brick apartment buildings packed so densely that the sun barely pene-trated. His plastic sandals sunk into a mixture of dirt and sewage. Today, the neighborhood called Mounira el Gedida is part of Cairo, housing about 100,000 people packed together at a density of

half a hectare). Within a few years the neighborhood is expected to grow to about 150,000, which will give it a density of more than 1,000 people per acre. There are no paved streets in Mounira el Gedida, nor are there sewers. Garbage is strewn in heaps along the centers of the main streets, browsed on by donkeys. goats and chickens. The stench of

about 800 people to an acre (about

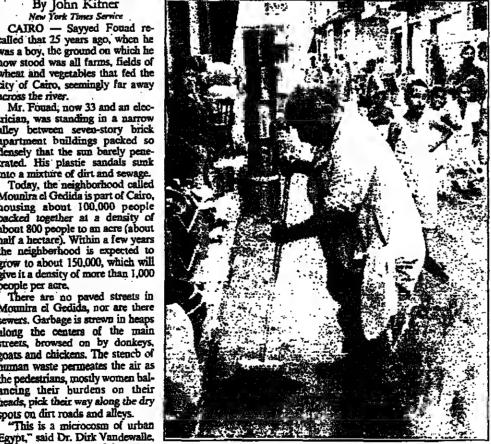
the pedestrians, mostly women balancing their burdens on their heads, pick their way along the dry spots on dirt roads and alleys. "This is a microcosm of urban Egypt," said Dr. Dirk Vandewalle, an American who is studying urban problems in Cairo, as he walked recently through Mounira el Gedida. He estimated that about half of the 10 million people of the Egyptian capital lived in such

neighborhoods.

This is pretty average housing. probably better than most," he said. "It violates every single city planning regulation on the books." Scholars, diplomats and other experts say that, along with the uncontrolled birth rate, the unplanned and unchecked sprawl of

dent Hosni Mubarak's govern-"Informal housing" is the offi-

Cairo is a major problem for Presi-



A street in the Cairo neighborhood of Mounira el Gedida. which was once a farming village that helped feed the city.

said to be informal. Occasionally one of the build-

bundred or so people. The neighborhoods that have were woefully madequate to meet grown up in recent years receive minimum service levels desired for bttle in the way of city services. Not Egypt's population." only is there no sewer system in Mounira el Gedida, but only about

cial name given to buildings con- water piped in. The only thing close structed without permits, inspec- to public transport is a number of tion or other regulation. About 80 pickup trucks, equipped with percent of the bousing in Cairo is benches and cloth canopies, that shuttle about the mudov streets. A recent World Bank study said ings collapses, usually killing a that improvements in urban services planned by the government

But even that study was based on the optimistic projection that the half of the families have municipal population of Egypt will reach 66 nice thought."

million by the year 2000. The population already has reached 51 milion and is growing at the rate of one million every eight months. The country's population thus is expected to reach 70 million to 80 million by the turn of the century, with that of Cairo doubling to 20

The government has plans for nine new cities and satellite towns in outlying areas to relieve the population pressure, but the World

"Even if implemented as planned, the free-standing new communities and remote areas will accommodate only a very small part of the urban increment," the report said, adding: "There is no tioning of these existing cities by strengthening their urban infra-structure and providing for their growth in efficient ways."

ning is taking place. Even some of the improvements, such as the Cairo subway, whose construction is plodding along well behind schedule, are likely to have unforeseen

Engineers fear the subway will change the water table in the city, possibly causing the collapse of hundreds of buildings in the slum quarters. In the crowded alley of Mounira el Gedida, where Sayyed Fouad at least temporarily, complicated

lives, the ground at the edges of the

buildings was noticeably swampy

and the first few feet of the brickwork was damp. "The water level is rising because of settlement." Mr. Found said. 'It's only a matter of time before

Along the main streets, men wet down the garbage in the center of the main streets with garden hoses, apparently to hasten decomposi-"Mounira el Gedida may well be

the buildings collapse."

the future of Cairo," said Dr. Vandewalle, "and that's not a very

Superpower Relations: There is little sign that such planThere is little sign that such planThere is little sign that such plan-

By Philip Taubman New York Times Service VIENNA - The inconclusive Soviet-American discussions in Vienna suggest that the arms control breakthroughs nearly achieved at

NEWS ANALYSIS

the Iceland summit meeting have,

and even strained relations between the two superpowers. The Vienna talks on Wednesday

and Thursday, according to officials from both sides, showed that it was likely to take months to sort out the advances made hy President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader. Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in Reykjavik last month. The officials said it might take even longer to translate the leeland understandings into concrete agreements.

Soviet-American relations. which appeared to be on track at least for an agreement to eliminate medium-range missiles in Europe and for a visit by Mr. Gorhachev to

the United States, have now been thrown into beightened mistrust. The discussions have been both broadened and disrupted, with the two sides groping for a way to deal with the leeland results. In Vienna the sides remained di-

vided over an array of issues, in-

cluding the key question of whether Mr. Reagan had joined in the Soviet offer 10 eliminate all strategic nuclear weapons over a 10-year period, or only ballistic missiles, as the United States says it proposed. Officials were also unable to find common ground for further discussion about limits on the United States' space-based missile defense

accords in Iceland. As a result of the differences, the Vienna meeting did not even yield a joint statement summarizing the progress made in Iceland and givng an impulse to talks in Geneva.

program, known as the Strategic

Defense Initiative, which turned

out to be the final obstacle to arms

There is a danger that the Gene-See STRAIN, Page 2

Apprehension About a Communist Revival Keeps Thailand and Indonesia on Guard

By Michael Richardson SINGAPORE — For the past

few years, it seemed that only the Philippines among the seven nonnunist countries in Southeast Asia faced a serious leftist rebel-

But leaders of Thailand and Indonesia have warned recently of a possible armed Communist revival within their borders.

Although they insist that the threat is real, arguing that a slump in the region's economic fortunes is providing popular grievances for nsurgents to exploit, foreign analysts have reacted with some skepti-

The analysts say they believe that the Communist threat is being resurrected largely to strengthen the hold on power of the govern-ments in Bangkok and Jakarta as well as the military establishments that support them.

Nonetheless, they say, it is clear that the activities of the Communist revolutionary movement in the Philippines have caused deep concern in neighboring nations and heightened sensitivities about a leftist revival in Southeast Asia.

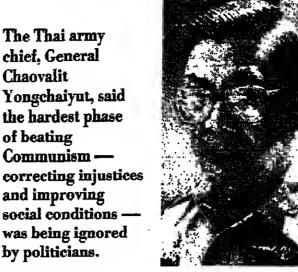
The Thai army chief, General Chaovalit Yongchaiyut, said last week that the Thai Communist Party had succeeded in expanding its activities in the past year in preparation for renewed revoludonary war.

General Chaovalit's remarks caused surprise because Thailand announced in 1982 that it had defeated the Communists militarily. ft did so after a counterinsurgency campaign, offering amnesty for those who surrendered, had helped cut guerrilla strength to under 1,200 from a peak of ahout 12,000

Some members of parliament in Bangkok accused General Chaovalit of raising the Communist specter again to entrench the military's hold on power and enlarge its share of the budget. A Thai military spokesman acknowledged that the estimated number of armed guer-rillas under the banner of the Communist Party of Thailand was less But General Chaovalit said the

hardest phase of beating Communism — correcting injustices and improving social conditions — was being ignored by politicians. A diplomat concluded: "I think

its part of the continuing game of military politicking in Thailand." But he added: "There is a potenual problem there which the army doesn't want people to forget



itary leaders also have warned recently about a possible Communist

The Thai army

chief, General

Chaovalit

of beating

Communism —

and improving

by politicians.

social conditions

The chief justice of the Indonesian Supreme Court, Ali Said, a former cabinet minister, told a Jakarta newspaper that the banned party would reassert itself after

strategic nuclear weapons by 1996

and to strictly limit research on

space arms, a Soviet spokesman

Before the meeting, the spokes-man, Alexander Monakhov, said

that the Soviet delegation at the

U.S.-Soviet arms-control talks planned to "table the new propos-

als which in essence will huild upon

The formal presentation of the

new proposals has been expected

since the Oct. 11-12 talks between

Mikhail S. Gorbacbev and Presi-

Soviet negotiators will explain

the proposals in detail during three regular meetings next week, start-

ing with space weapons on Mon-

day, Mr. Monakhov said. The talks

will probably adjourn for a winter

clashed sharply over what was agreed on at the October meeting.

American negotiators presented

pretation during three negotiating

Soviet leaders have argued that

Mr. Reagan had agreed to their

proposal to eliminate all strategic

nuclear arms within 10 years. This

would include nuclear-armed sub-marines and planes. But U.S. offi-

cials have said the agreement was

limited to eliminating land-based ballistic missiles, the strongest arm

The main obstacle to any arms

accord remains the U.S. Strategic

Defense Initiative research project.

Moscow has called repeatedly for

of the Soviet nuclear force.

U.S. and Soviet officials have

dent Ronald Reagan in Iceland.

the Reykjavik talks,"

break on Wednesday.

sessions in late October.

rienced leaders retired and were replaced by younger men "not as well-versed in politics."

Mr. Suharto, a retired army general, played a main role in crushing a 1965 coup attempt that the armed considered the biggest party outside China and the Soviet Union.

Indonesia - the world's lifth most populous nation with an estimated 170 million people - has been hit hard by a slump in prices for its main exports and was forced. to devalue its currency by 31 percent in September.

On the same day that Mr. Said's interview was published, Amir Machmud, a retired general and former minister who is now speaker of parliament, said that Commum never died.

"Like the sea, it may go up and down," he added, "but it never

As proof that secret cells committed to the violent overthrow of the government still existed in Indonesia, a senior regional comfour "Communist terrorists" had

they believe that the Communist organization in Indonesia was ruthlessly and thoroughly dismembered in the late 1960s and that the main opposition to the government now comes from disaffected Mosdown on leftist suspects as well as Islamic extremists.

Analysts also say that the armed forces in Indonesia need to be able to point to a subversive threat to justify its pervasive influence in the country's political life.

Indonesia has not published any recent estimate of residual Communist strength. But in the past 18 months, more than 5,000 people suspected of having Communist from their jobs in the civil service and oil industry, while another 1.5 million are subject to checks before general elections next April to see hether they will be allowed to

As for the Philippines, analysts have cited doubts about the ability of the government of President Corazon C. Aquino and Philippine security forces to mount an effective counterinsurgency program. They point to factionalism in the nent and military, which, they say, is weakening the program.

Southeast Asian government officials and diplomats in the area say that a Communist takeover in the Philippines might not have a direct impact on growth of insurgency

tions and U.S. access to bases that help contain Soviet and Vietnamese influence in East Asia and the Communist picture is mixed.

"It would," a diplomat commented, "undermine the perception of ASEAN as a stable region that has taken more than 10 years

He added that stability was "a prerequisite for sustaining busines and investor confidence, and for

The Philippines' armed forces chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos, said in a recent television in-terview shown in Manila that the number of Communist guerrillas had expanded to 23,200 from 7,750 in 1982, although only about half

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has warned that Communist political cadres controlled 20 percent of village councils in the Philippines and that the rebels would take power within five years unless they were defeated on the battlefield as well as in the political and

The Aquino administration has entered into negotiations with recently proposed a 100-day cease-

Indonesian Communist movement at the time claimed to have more than 20 million followers and was to appear even-handed in cracking sociation of Southeast Asian Natural progress had been made to the progress of the community of ward this end.

Elsewhere in Southeast Asia, the In Burma, estimates of the Communist guerrilla strength range from 7,000 to 15,000. Analysis

note, however, that they are confined to mountains in the northerse of the country and have lost political credibility and cohesion by turning to drug smuggling to fi-nance their operations. In peninsular Malaysia, officials

say the number of Commun guerrillas has been reduced from a peak of 10,000 in the 1950s to no more than 1,500, confined mainly to the jungle along the That-Malaysian border. Since 1979, Thai and Malaymo

roops have mounted joint operations against the guerrillas, and Malaysia's armed forces chief, General Ghazali Seth, has described them as a dwindling force. In the east Malaysian state of Sarawak, where General Seth said there were fewer than 100 guerrilles still active, Indonesian soldiers also have been involved in coordinated

In Singapore and Brunei, Com-

Zimbabwe, Mozambique **Deny Plot**

MAPUTO, Mozambique - Mozambique denied Friday an allegation by South Africa that President Samora Machel, who was killed in a plane crash in South Africa last month, was plotting with Zimba-bwe to overthrow the government

In Harare, Zimbabwean state radio also dismissed the charge.

The South African government asserted Thursday that documents found in the wreckage of the plane crash provided evidence that Mozambique and Zimbahwe were planning to overthrow President Hastings Kamuzu Banda of Malawi. Earlier this year Mr. Machel accused Malawi of supporting rightist guerrillas seeking to overthrow his Marxist government.

Mozambique's official news agency AIM quoted Information Minister Teodato Hunguana on Friday as saying Thursday night:

"This is a vulgar attempt to turn the victim into an accused, to turn the person who has been attacked into the attacker, to turn the country that has been invaded into an invader and to present the country that is being destabilized as the

In Harare, the Voice of Zimhahwe radio said: "As part of its propaganda campaign against the front-line states, the Botha regime has again come up with new accusations against the peace-loving people of Zimbahwe and Mozam-

U.S. Arranging For Substitute Staff at Embassy

WASHINGTON - The State Department has signed a \$10-million contract with a Los Angeles-based company to provide 60 to 90 support workers in replace Soviet employees withfrawn from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and the consulate in Leningrad during the recent U.S.-Soviet battle of diplomatic

Pete Martinez, a department pokesman, said Thursday that the five-year contract was awarded to Pacific Architects & Engineers Inc., which is to recruit the personnel. Mr. Martinez said that the first group, which will include drivers, general laborers and tradesmen, is expected to arrive in the Soviet

Union early next month. The Soviet Union withdrew about 260 Russian employees from the embassy and the consulate last month as part of the tit-for-tat reprisals that began when the United States expelled 25 members of the Soviet mission to the United Nations on the ground that they were involved in espionage activities.

When the Russians expelled five American diplomats in retaliation, the United States ordered an additional 55 Russians at Moscow's Washington embassy and San Francisco consulate to leave. This move effectively lowered to 251 the number of diplomats each government may accredit to the

other. As a result, any replacements for the Soviet workers withdrawn from the U.S. missions must remain under this ceiling.

dhi's hand and raised it aloft before

miri hat for the occasion, a symbol-

Mr. Gandhi wore a wool Kash-

The new Kashmir alliance was

another instance of Mr. Gandhi's

attempts to reach political agree-

ments with onetime rivals, some-

thing that has stirred increasing

criticism in his own party.

Russians Present New Arms Proposals the program to be strictly limited to GENEVA — The Soviet Union ent an arms race in space. formally presented new arms pro-posals Friday, including a call for the superpowers to eliminate all But Mr. Reagan has stuck to his

> dering nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete." In Moscow on Friday, Mr. Gorbachev said there was "no road

> > (Continued from Page 1)

va talks, where the outstanding is-

sues are expected to be discussed in

detail, will be overwhelmed by pro-

viet Union to use the resulting im-passe to influence public opinion in

the United States and in Western

Europe and to try to erode support

They are trying to lay the foun-dation for a public relations cam-

paign that will denigrate the Unit-

curtailed by Congress with the re-

turn of Democratic control to the

Yet in Western Europe, with the

Senate in the elections Tuesday.

arms control movement dormant,

opinion seems unlikely to he

swayed by Soviet efforts to split the

allies from the United States. In

West Germany, Chancellor Hel-

mut Kohl, a Reagan supporter, is widely seen as assured of re-elec-

uon in January. Foreign Minister Eduard A. She-

vardnadze of the Soviet Union ex-

pressed puzzlement in a speech on

Wednesday as to why the West

Future spending on the Strategic

ed States," a U.S. official said.

for the SDI program,

proposals based upon their inter- Defense Initiative is likely to be

American officials expect the So-

position that the program would help protect all mankino from nu-

clear attack and contribute to ren-"new political mentality" in which nations showed respect for choices

sult of the Reykjavik meeting.

The fear of war should recede

STRAIN: After Summit, Superpower Problems Deepen

European leaders have voiced con-

cern that the removal of missiles

might give the edge to the Soviet Union because of what the West

contends is Soviet superiority in

The Soviet Union has also ac-

cused the United States of trying to backtrack on the Iceland under-

Mr. Shevardnadze, in a state-ment distributed before his depar-

ture for Moscow, said the Ameri-

cans had tried "to beat a complete

retreat from the high ground

His statement said the talks had

left "a bitter taste," but in brief remarks he added that the "spirit of

negotiation cannot be forced by

conventional forces.

reached in Reykjavik."

Revkiavik" was not dead.

after the Revolution Day parade in Red Square, Mr. Gorbachev said the way forward lay through a

Europeans had turned cool to the eral view that, given time and good

prospect of eliminating ballistic will, it was still possible to salvage

missiles from Europe, Several West something from the Iceland talks.

Meanwhile, the Novosti press Speaking at a Kremlin reception agency said the Soviet military and public were beginning to realize that if Washington did not join

ban, the Soviet Union would have no alternative but to end it. The

American officials said the key variables included the question of

whether the Soviet Union was will-

ing to retreat from the position Mr. Gorbachev took in Iceland that all

ssnes were interlinked and that

only a comprehensive arms reduc-

tion agreement was acceptable.

Previously Moscow had linked

only the reduction of strategic

weapons and limits on missile de-

range accord into the equation has

become a stambling block. In the

view of some officials, the Soviet

Union may ultimately abandon

this linkage since it has become a

weak lever on West European lead-

ers predisposed to hang on to the

work to laboratory research; and

the two sides remain divided over

medium-range missiles.

moratorium, in effect since August back" from a new international sit- from life forever and the madness 1985, is due to expire Jan. 1, 1987.

WORLD BRIEFS

France to Snub Botha During Visit

PARIS (AFP) - No French government officials will meet President Pieter W. Botha of South Africa when he visits France on Tuesday to open a museum dedicated to South African war dead, a French official

Claude Malhuret, secretary of state for human rights, said in a television interview that the conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac would give Mr. Botha's visit "the lowest possible profile." The official added, "He will be received by no member of the govern-

Last month French officials met privately with Jonas Savimbi during a visit to France by the leader of the South African-supported National Union for the Total Independence of Angola guerrilla organization. which is fighting the Marxist government in Luanda.

U.S. Grand Jury Subpoenas Nofziger

NEW YORK (UPI) - Lyn Nofziger, the former presidential aide who lobbied on behalf of a Bronx defense contractor in possible violation of vernment ethics law, has been subpoenzed to appear before a grand ury, the New York Daily News reported Friday.

Mr. Nofziger's attorneys said the former White House aide to Presidents Ronald Reagan and Richard M. Nixon was served last week with subpoena to appear before a U.S. grand jury, the newspaper reported. Mark Bragg, Mr. Nofziger's partner in a Washington public relations firm, was also subpoensed, the paper said,

Both the U.S. Justice Department and the Manhattan district atterney's office are conducting investigations of Mr. Nofziger and other former Reagan administration officials in connection with alleged dealings with Wedtech Corp., a military parts company, the News said.

Israeli Leftists Assailed for PLO Talks

TEL AVIV (Renters) - A group of Israeli leftists returned Friday from a meeting in Romania with representatives of the Palestine iberation Organization to face police summonses and public

Secretary of State George P. Another question is whether the Shultz, while expressing disaptwo sides can find a compromise As they arrived at Ben Gurion member Israeli group were handed orders to report to the police for questioning under a law that forbids unauthorized meetings with "terrorist organizations." demonstrators demanded their ar-

Latif Don, a leader of the group. said, "We, the Israeli delegation to Bucharest, went to make a dialogue for peace." He said the group did not intend to break the law, which includes prison terms of up to three years, although they deployed it.



Gandhi Backs Longtime Opponent To Form New Kashmir Government

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service NEW DELHI - Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has joined with a longtime political fee to form a new government in the Moslem-dominated state of Kashmir.

The move, a major political development in India, was widely seen as solving an immediate political problem for Mr. Gandhi but creating a potential new one that could burt his support among his own increasingly restive party reg-With backing from Mr. Gandhi's

Congress (I) Party, the politician installed as the new Kashmir chief minister was the same man removed from the job two years ago by Mr. Gandhi's mother, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Farooq Abdullah, the new chief

minister, appeared at a rally with Mr. Gandhi in the capital of Srinigar on Thursday, telling a large crowd that be and the prime minister would govern together and even run together in the next elections.

"I will strengthen his hands, and be will strengthen mine," said Mr. Abdullah, who clasped Mr. Gan-

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MANILA:

tensions with Pakistan.

Coup Fears Mount (Continued from Page 1) visit to Tokyo, and Mr. Buscayno strongly denied the accusation on

Friday. Both men were among the

political prisoners released in February by Mrs. Acuino. Some Filipino analysts suggested EMMANUE BAPTST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons-Roisins, Ruel-Molmoison, English speck, evengelied, oil denominations. S.S. 945; that the events Friday were in some evangelical, oil denominations. 3.3. y==; Worship: 10.45. Other activities. Call Dr. B.C. Thomas, Pastor. (1) 47.49.15.29. General Ramos and the officers

surrounding Mr. Enrile. General Ramos's warning STOCKHOLM IMMANUEL CHURCH, Kungstensg. & Birger Jarl. Friendly christian fellowship. English, Swedish & Korean 11:00. Tel.: (08) 1,51225, & 316051. Thursday of a possible plot, and a number of earlier statements stressing military neutrality and observance of the chain of command, appear to have been aimed in par-

ticular at this group of officers. The officers are members of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement, and were the key element in the revolt last Fehruary that hrought Mrs. Aquino to office. Since then they have voiced their dissatisfaction with Mrs. Aquino, and a highly placed Defense Department official warned Friday

that these men might proceed with

an armed challenge with or without

the backing of Mr. Enrile.

In recent months, some key parleaders and former associates of Mrs. Gandhi have criticized her son for lack of sensitivity to his

ic gesture for India's Moslem mi-Hindu majority political base. nority, which many say is growing Hindu-Moslem violence in more alienated from New Delhi. Kashmir erupted again in Septem-Kashmir, India's only Moslember, creating major political prob-lems for Mr. Gandhi's government. dominated state, is also claimed by Pakistan and is listed by the United The prime minister appeared to feel be could handle it better in an Nations as a disputed territory. The loyalty of its population is considalliance with a Moslem rival. ered essential at a time of rising

Similar thinking has governed Mr. Gandhi's approach in other problems, most notably in the other troubled northern state of Punjab, where Sikh extremists strike almost every day against Hindus.

A government dominated by an independent party of Sikhs has also Congress Party stalwarts have long complained that Mr. Abdulbeen aided by Mr. Gandhi's party, lah was "ann-national" because of despite grumblings by the prime minister's allies over its inability to end violence against Hindus. his associations with Moslem leaders whose loyalty seemed to many

In a somewhat parallel situation last June, Mr. Gandhi won an agreement from the leader of an insurgent guerrilla group to end a 20-year-old rebellion in the mountainous region of Mizoram in

Again this was done in return for Congress Party backing for the guerrilla leader as chief minister, and again Mr. Gandhi was criticized for legitimizing an "anti-national" figure.

The prime minister has won

praise in many quarters for these conciliatory steps, especially from diplomats and foreign analysts. But politicians predict they could hurt him when Hindu-domi-

nated states hold local elections next year. A possible foreshadowing came last December, when a Hindu-dominated independent narty defeated the Congress in As-Many politicians say that Mr. Gandhi's ability to govern is ham-

pered by splits in the Congress Par-

ty over whether to take a more

punitive stance against dissidents

in various states. A major cabinet shuffle last month, in which Mr. Gandhi dis-Mr. Weir last year and the Revermissed five senior aides — including his cousin, Arun Nehru - re- end Lawrence M. Jenco in July, were tied to shipments of military portedly turned partly on this issue. Mr. Nehru, a reputed hard-liner, cargo, sources said. was in charge of internal security.

UPI Names Ex-Reporter As President

LOS ANGELES -- The recently amed president of United Press International has resigned and been replaced by a management consultant - a former reporter for

the troubled news agency. In addition, the wire service's managing editor was fired Thursday as the new owner of UPI coninued to clean house.

The changes came after The New that it would drop UPI's news report Dec. 31, a major blow to the nation's second-largest wire ser-vice. The Hartford Courant and The Dallas Times Herald also have said they plan to discontinue the UPI announced Thursday that

Maxwell McCrohon, 58, had re-signed as president, a job he tonk in August. He had been editor-inchief the previous three years. Succeeding Mr. McCrohon Milton R. Benjamin, 44, who heads a management consulting firm that ad been advising Mario Vázquez

Raña, UPI's new owner, since early this year. Mr. Vazquez, a Mexican publisher, brought UPI ont of bankruptcy law protection by buy-ing it for \$41 million in June.

apparently the result of political

infighting in Iran that pitted Mr. Rafsanjani against Moslem funda-

mentalists who opposed his dealing

kept the secret this long," said one source familiar with the program.

The Iranian disclosure, sources

said, may have ended chances for

the quick release of two additional

hostages held by the Islamic Jihad,

which has close ties to Iran. The

release last Sunday of David P.

Jacobsen, as well as the freeing of

Thursday, Mr. McFarlane told

"We were surprised the Iranians

with the Americans.

DEFICIT: Old Conflict Re-emerges (Continued from Page I)

pointment, said the United States about the sort of research on defen-was "prepared to be patient" in sive weapons that would be permit-

huilding on the results of Iceland ted over the next 10 years. The

since the rhythm and pace of this Soviet Union insists on limiting

His comments reflected the gen- what constitutes such research.

Senate by requesting more money

next year for the president's space-oriented missile shield, a program that was slashed by the last Con-gress. He also said Democrats would be following a "dangerous course" by trying in reduce the deficit mainly by trimming the Pentagon budget.

Scoretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger said Thursday that he would continue to submit growing military budgets.

Asked if that would be politically "realistic," given the strong opposition to big increases in military spending that already prevails in Congress, Mr. Weinberger said: principles on Capitol Hill.
"I'm not going to approach it realistically." If I did. we'd be in worse mood in the White House the

suited with those expected to take air of defeat or anything of that over as heads of committees and urged them to start preparing legis- not confrontational. But it is forlation in such areas as foreign trade ward looking and it reflects the and arms control, according to a mood of the president."-Mr. Byrd is being challenged for

the majority leader's job by J. Ben-dential elections of 1988, most connett Johnston of Louisiana, and gressional analysts do not expect a some Democratic planning will session marked by major innovahave to wait until that contest is tion. settled Nov. 20.

Thursday and promised to look for toward a balanced budget estabcompromises on the major issues

IRAN: Shultz Reportedly Protested Deal for Hostages

scribed as "very fanciful."

seek an end to the war with Iraq.

counterterrorism operation, also

has played a leading role in U.S. aid

Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president

he was forced to flee the country, Americans.

to rebei forces in Nicaragua.

facing Congress.

Senator Bob Dole, who will bedoing that.

some of which he de-

United Press International that he said on the ABC News "Nightline"

Mr. McFarlane had traveled to erument was beginning to exercise

the hostages, to urge Iran's leaders the organizations that are operat-

Sources said there had been ear- House program began in early 1985

lier trips to Tehran by Colonel after it became apparent that Is-North and others. Colonel North, lamic Jihad would not respond to

who supervises the White House pressure for the release of U.S. hos-

to end support for terrorism and to ing in the world on that side.

come minority leader, said in a television interview: "I think we can work together. We have in the past.

We're all adults." Those comments reflected the widespread belief that, despite the Democrats' 55-45 edge in the next Scnate and a slightly increased margin in the House, legislative progress in the next two years will depend heavily on a bipartisan consensus formed primarily by

moderate elements in both parties. However, at the White House, Mr. Regan took a slightly more aggressive tone, saying that the president was not a lame duck and would continue to fight for his

He described the postelection mood in the White House this way: shape than we are."

There is no attempt to bunker
On Capitol Hill, Mr. Byrd condown or be defensive, or to give any nature. It is not antagoni

With power so fragmented and both parties looking to the presi-

Some issues will be unavoidable After a harsh campaign marked and the budget deficit tops the list, by herce partisanship, leaders of with Democrats divided on tax in-both parties spoke conciliatorily creases. Mr. Byrd said his aim was lished by the last Congress, but he ruled out a tax increase as a way of

arms shipments reaching Iran.

Sources said the covert White

tages unless it came from Tehran.

li officials who had kept contacts in

OSLO (Reuters) — The Norwegian police said Friday they had completed a five-month investigation of oil tanker fraud and initiated proceedings in indict 54 persons on charges of stealing cargoes from tankers in the Gulf worth 60 million kroner (\$7.9 million).

tankers in the Gulf worth 60 million kroner (\$7.9 million).

Eight managers and 46 ship officers of the Oslo shipping company Marine Management will face charges of having rapped crude oil from tanker holds from 1984 to 1986 and fraudulently claiming insurance for the lost crude, the Oslo police said. Last year five of the seven tankers used to shuttle Iranian crude were operated by Marine Management and several were hit by rockets presumably from Iraqi jets.

The company is run by John Fredriksen, who is one of the 54 indicted, the police said. Mr. Fredriksen was arrested and held in custody for three months at the start of the investigation, and released last month pending a trial. Investigation of the company began with a police raid on its Oslo

offices in June after a Swiss energy company questioned lost cargo claims on a Marine Management ship it had hired to deliver a load of Irania.

public figures, legal experts said.

Before the ruling Thursday, the federal courts had not dealt with the was in "the awkward position of program on Wednesday that he question of punitive damages in such cases. The ruling, by Judge H. Lee Sarokin of U.S. District Court, is not binding on other federal courts, but not being able to comment on the was aware of American and Israeli it could influence other cases. The decision came in a case in which the He also said that in return for the Schiavone Construction Co. of Secaucus, and one of its owners, Ronald U.S. sources who confirmed that arms shipments, tha Khomeini gov-Tehran said he was there to discuss control "over Islamic Jihad and all

Judge Sarokin ruled last year that the company could not recover compensatory damages because of previous publicity connecting the

An 11th person has died in Paris of injuries received in the bomb attacks by Middle East extremists in September, the French police said Friday.

Willer Light

Mexican Editor of Le Monde Is Slain

MEXICO CITY (UPI) - The police said Friday that Ivan Menendez 38, the editor of the Spanish edition of Le Monde Diplomatique, had been found murdered Thursday. He had been bound and shot. He was the sixth Mexican journalist to be killed this year and the 12th to be slain

until three months ago, Mr. Menendez also edited the governity party's monthly Mexico City magazine, "Divulgación."

The journalist was also an active member of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, which has governed Mexico since 1929. "He was a good friend of ours and a good member of our party," a party spokesman said.

Norway to Indict 54 in Gulf Oil Frand

a trial Investigation of the company began with a police raid on its Ost

Libel Shield Expanded for U.S. Press

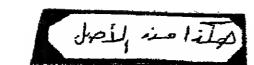
NEWARK, New Jersey (NYT) — A federal judge has ruled that a public figure cannot sue for punitive damages in libel cases against newsorganizations unless he can show actual injury to his reputation. The ruling adds significant protection for the news media against suits by public figures. Level accepts said.

A. Schiavone, sued Time Inc. over an August 1982 article in Time

company with organized-crime figures and because of other, similar references in the article that were not challenged. On Thursday, the judge ruled that if an individual could not prove he was entitled to compensati tory damages — that his reputation had suffered actual injury — he was not entitled to punitive damages.

At that point, sources said, Israe-For the Record Iran proposed opening up a chan-

of Iran from 1979 until 1981, when nel of communications for the René Bastong died in a hospital on Thursday. (Renter)



Of Water Bill Puts Cities In Tight Sp By Michael Weisskr Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Pro Ronald Reagan's veto-of legiproviding 518 billion to cle In Tight Spot

By Michael Weisskopf

WASHINGTON - President Ronald Reagan's veto of legislation providing \$18 billion to clean up U.S. waterways killed one of the key environmental triumphs of Congress this year.

· The veto, which Mr. Reagan announced Thursday, is expected to slow substantially or halt the contruction or improvement of thouands of municipal sewage treatfacut plants nationwide.

Representatives of state and mnnicipal governments said the veto would create severe financial probems, requiring slowdowns of many projects and cancellation of others unless officials can find funds to augment the \$1.2 billion appropriated for this fiscal year.

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. Mr. Reagan called the bill too expensive and too dependent on

The veto, besides stopping much work on sewage treatment plants, means cities will also not be able to benefit from a modification of the U.S. requirement to obtain permits by Dec. 31, 1987, for every storm water pipe carrying runoff to natu-

Cities are under a federally mandated deadline of July 1, 1988, to upgrade their facilities to secondry treatment standards.

In a "memorandum of disapproval" explaining his pocket veto, he said the bill "so far exceeds acceptable levels of intended budgetary commitments that I must withhold my approval." A pocket veto, which cannot be overridden. occurs when the president neither signs nor directly vetoes legislation within 10 days after adjournment of Congress.

Both houses of the outgoing Congress voted unanimously for the Water Quality Act.

-The veto sets the stage for a collision with the next Congress, where the new Democratic majority is expected to make the Senate even less oliant than it was this year.

If he was dissatisfied with the cost, then he should just wait to see what the Democratic Congress comes up with next year," said Senator Robert T. Stafford, a Republican of Vermont, who is a co-sponsor of the legislation.

Funding of sewage treatment plants will continue this fiscal year at half the level sought by Concress. The budget contains \$1.2 billion for construction of new facilities, approved as a fallback in the event that the bill authorizing \$2.4 billion this year and \$18 billion ever the next eight years failed or. Only half of the money is available, which means only half of the work will get done," said Roberta Savage, executive director of the Water Pollution Control Adminis-

Construction is shrinking to its lowest annual level since the pro-Thursday as the first step in creatgram was founded 14 years ago. But the pressure for new facilities mounts daily as municipalities aptrace the behavior of genes — the building blocks of heredity — in proach the 1988 EPA deadline to plants and animals. upgrade all plants to secondary treatment standards. Carol Kocheisen, counsel for the National League of Cities, said 4,800 facilities do not meet the standard.

"We are facing a federal deadline that now require radioactive tag- were consistently able to detect for compliance at the same time ging scientists said.

we're being welshed on," she said. The key element involves using we're being welshed on," she said. The key element involves using "Cities are going to have to figure out how to get money elsewhere."

The key element involves using said a university plant biologist, as a visual tracer the substance that out how to get money elsewhere."

Stephen H. Howell, a collaborator on the project.

In U.S., Water Buffalo

Might Replace Cattle

Water buffalo, which have

years, could become the Ameri-can farm animal of the future,

The Washington Post reports.

Scientists at the University of Florida say that blind taste tests

sliow that water buffalo meat

tastes at least as good as beef and is just as tender, though it has less

The milk of the water buffalo

50 percent more protein than cow's milk.

The animals have an efficient

digestive system that makes them

grow sleek and fat on poor, scrub-

by or swampy range land that barely keeps cattle skinny. In addition, they like pestiler-

ous weeds like water hyacinths, which choke many Florida water-

ways and which cattle dislike.

Water buffalo, oxlike beasts

with huge, backswept horns, have

an unnescrived reputation for

meanness, probably through con-fusion with Africa's Cape buffa-lo, a truly dangerous animal.

Researchers say water buffalo are gentler and more docile than

cartle. In rural Asia, buffalo care

is often entrusted to small chil-

Although usually associated

with hot countries, water buffa-

loes have long adapted to cold climates. In Bulgaria they are

Kroger, n national grocery

chain, has contracted to test-mar-

ket water buffalo meat in some of

its stores in Georgia, both as steaks and as processed meats.

used to plow snow.

lat and cholesterol.

Reagan Veto U.S. Women See Gains Despite Election Losses By Maureen Dowd

New York Times Service

tions Tuesday found a record number of women running but did not yield a record number of winners, yet women politicians still made significant and sometimes histori-

This is the view of those who have long charted the evolution of women's political progress.

"If we use a yardstick of where we ought to be, the results look awful," said Irene Natividad, chair-Political Cancus in Washington. "But if we use a yardstick of where

ways 1986 showed a growing so-only two women in the Senate and phistication of women in politics, a 23 in the House of Representatives. powerful example of the difference between how women vote and how Democrats' takeover of a Senate majority and a number of firsts.

Senate seat without following her husband into office. Kay A. Orr became the first Republican womwoman of the National Women's an to be elected governor of Nebraska. Both candidates won by

we have been in the past, we made quite a big jump."

Although the new crop of women will be a different breed — in many cases, the activities said, more NEW YORK — Midterm elec- litical circles are talking about the progressive — there will still be

Ms. Mikulski will take her seat in the Senate as Paula Hawkins, a men vote, which contributed to the Florida Republican, leaves, defeated by Governor Bob Graham.

Four House members left to re-In Maryland, Representative tire or run for higher office and Barbara A. Mikulski became the four women won seats in a farfirst Democratic woman to gain a finne ecographic pattern: Pat Saiki of Hawaii and Constance Morella of Maryland, both considered moderate Republicans, and Louise Slaughter of New York and Elizabeth Patterson of South Carolina,

The biggest disappointment for women was in the governorship races. Mrs. Orr, who defeated her Democratic rival, Helen Boosalis. in the first all-female gubernatorial contest in the United States, was the only victor out of the eight women who were challengers for governorships.

"There are still barriers to seeing women as chief executives," said Celinda Lake, political director of the Women's Campaign Fund. Basically, women are seen as good listeners and as caring about people, so they are viewed as good at constituency service and legislative

"They are not seen as good at

budgets or managing on a macro level, things that people want in a

She said that her group's analyses of the voting patterns on Tuesday showed that older voters and young men were still particularly resistant to seeing women as

A New York Times-CBS News Poll conducted Oct. 24-28 confirmed this. Asked if women were better at executive jobs, like mayor or governor, or in legislative bodies, like city councils or Congress, 9 percent chose executive jobs, 38 percent chose legislative jobs, and 26 percent said it made no differ-

But there was hope as far as getting women into the pipeline for governorships. The number of women holding the office of lieutenant governor doubled; there are

Governor Madeleine M. Kunin of Vermont, a Democrat, won reelection when her Republican op-ponent conceded, but since she lacked a majority, must be confirmed in January by the state legis-

Among women voters, Mrs. Kunin had a majority, but she got only 41 percent of the male vote.

Many of this year's best-known female candidates were defeated: Bella S. Abzug, in a House race in New York; Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, in a House race in Maryland: Harriett Woods, in a Senate race in Missouri; Rose Elizabeth Bird, running to retain her post as chief justice of the California Supreme Court; and Arlene Violet of Rhode Island, the first woman to become a state attorney

The women's vote helped the Democrats win Senate seats in at least the nine states of North Dakota, North Carolina, Colorado, Lousiana, Alabama, Georgia, Nevada, California and Washington, according to CBS News polls of people leaving the voting places.

In Colorado, where Timothy Wirth won by 51 percent, 53 percent of the women voted for him and 44 percent voted for Ken Kramer, while 49 percent of the men voted for Mr. Kramer and 48 percent voted for Mr. Wirth. In California, Alan Cranston owed his reelection in large part to the women



MEETING IN VIENNA - Kurt Waldheim, left, welcomed Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, to the Hofburg palace on Friday. Mr. Genscher was in the Austrian capital for meetings in connection with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Waldheim's Army Unit **Linked to Deportations**

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON — Captured Nazi documents indicate that the military unit in which President Kurt Waldheim of Austria served was directly responsible for the mass deportation of Yugoslav civilians to concentration camps in 1942 following a Nazi purge of the Kozara region of Yugoslavia.

The documents, held in the U.S. National Archives and made available Thursday to The Washington Post, show that the quartermaster of the Wehrmacht's Comhat Group West Bosnia was responsible for establishing prisoner collecting points and transferring captives to camps.

Mr. Waldheim, who had denied for months any involvement in the Kozara operation, acknowledged last month that be was in the Kozara area in the spring and summer of 1942 but said he was a noncombatant "supply officer."

His spokesman, Gerold Christian, said last month that Mr. Waldheim, who served for 10 years as secretary-general of the United Nations, was "assigned as a special missions staff officer to the quartermaster" of Combat Group West Bosnia and that he "had the duties of a supply officer."

He was not involved in the fighting," Mr. Christian added. The documents show that the quartermaster's department was assigned responsibility for the deportations of about 68,000 civilmarches to concentration camps. In the camps, 23,000 children under age 14 were separated from their parents and sent to special children's camps where 11,000 died of starvation and disease.

Of the 68,000 people evacuated, more than 10,000 were sent to forced-labor camps in Germany

and Norway.

The documents do not mention Mr. Waldheim and there is no evidence that he was personally involved in the deportations,

All other Nazi documents that have come to light show Mr. Waldheim serving as an intelligence officer at other times during the war.

An order by General Friedrich von Stahl, the Nazi commander at Kozara, says under the heading of "Supply" that "prisoner collecting points must be established" for the deportation of prisoners."

According to a June 2, 1942, docment, issued by a Colonel Munckel, the quartermaster for the commanding Nazi general in Belgrade, prisoner deportations were among the duties of the quartermaster's department of Combat Group West Bosnia,

Entitled "Special Orders for West Bosnia," the document details instructions on ammunition, transport, field mail and booty. Translated from German, it says that the Nazi troops "should as much as possible live off the land, without payment, by confiscating from villages whose inhabitants fought the Wehrmacht as well as by taking all available supplies before houses are burned down."

More than 130 villages in the Kozara area were burned down during the 45-day operation, according to Yugoslav historians.

With respect to prisoner depe tations, the Combat Group was instructed to reach "an agreement ians. Many people perished in long with the government" of Croatia. It says that "should a deportation of prisoners to a Croatian camp not be possible or advisable, the prisoners are to be sent to Belgrade."

The quartermaster's department was instructed that "anticipated arrival date and numbers are to be reported by phone before each transpon leaves" to the quartermaster's Belgrade headquarters.

Blacks, Women Push Democrats for Bigger Roles

By Michael Gelb

Renders WASHINGTON - American blacks and women have begun lobbying to influence the Democratic Party's platform for the 1988 presidential elections by claiming credit for the party's Senate election vic-

tory on Tuesday. At a news conference Thursday to press the candidacy of a black representative from New York, Charles B. Rangel, for a party lead-ership post, black leaders said provided the Democratic margin in 138 contests, including at least five Senate races.

"We delivered for them on Nov. 4," said Walter E. Fauntroy, a representative from the District of Cohumbia, and "we want them to deliver for black Americans."

Meanwhile, a coalition of women's groups said women provided the Democratic margin in Senate races in Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Nevada, Washington state, North Dakota, Louisiana, North Carolina and California.

The Democrats took Republican seats in nine states to gain a 55-45 majority and take control of the Senate for the first time since 1980. The Republicans had a 53-47 advantage before Tuesday's voting.

The Democrats also added to their 253-182 margin in the House of Representatives by at least five votes, pending final results in a handful of close races

According to television exit publicans 54-46 percent. polls, blacks clearly provided the The Reverend Jesse L.

By David Smollar

Los Angeles Times Service

University of California, San Die-

experiment that has produced a

and may illuminate the way toward

greater understanding of the basic

The experiment was described

ing a powerful new tool to visually

The research could lead to devel-

opment of better drugs and dis-

units of heredity.

SAN DIEGO.—Scientists at the

Alabama, California, Georgia, Louisiana and North Carolina. Black votes may also have turned the tide for Democrats in Florida and Nevada where the white vote split about evenly.

Overall, white voters backed Republican congressional candidates by a 51-49 percent margin on Tuesday. In 1984, whites backed Re-

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson.

Scientists Put Firefly Glow in Tobacco

entists reported Thursday that they

had successfully incorporated that

A six-member research team

fireflies to a tobacco gene in an a gene that produces an enzyme Scientists could fuse the firefly

known as luciferase, with the gene

oratory. Through gene-splicing

technology, they inserted the new gene into tobacco plant leaves and

were able to grow plants that have

the fused gene virus in their cells.

When the particular gene active-ly "turns on," or expresses itself,

the firefly gene lights up as well and the activity can be detected and measured by scientists. The partic-ular virus used in initial experi-

light throughout the tobacco plant.

Fusing of Genes Is Seen as Big Step in Study of Heredity

gene into tobacco plants.

go have fused the gene that lights Tused the firefly's so-called lantern,

leaf that glows dimly in the dark of a common plant virus, and then

ease-resistant crops. It also could ular virus used in initial experi-be adapted for diagnostic tests to ments is a gene that is active most

detect diseases in humans - tests of the time and therefore scientists

margin of victory in Senate races in who is expected to make a second run for the Democratie presidential nomination in 1988, said the party should begin sharing power with blacks, who gave about 85 percent of their votes to Democratic candidates on Tuesday.

Members of the National Black Leadership Roundtable met to discuss strategy following

the recent U.S. election. From left are Representative William H. Gray 3d of Pennsylva-

nia, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, and Representative Charles B. Rangel of New York.

have also warned the party it risked losing their support if it moved too far right in a bid to enhance its standing with conservative whites. However, many political observ-

gene should allow scientists to trace

gene with plant genes dealing with

follow its inheritance characteris-

whether a gene is turned on at the right time, in the right tissue," for

best performance and then to

The scientists used the tobacco

plant because its system is ideal for

to see if there is improvement.

ers believe the Democrats will not win a presidential election until they persuade middle-of-the-road voters they are not the party of liberals and special interest groups. After the Democrats' landslide

defeat in the 1984 presidential elec-Mr. Jackson and other blacks tion, the Democratic national chairman, Paul G. Kirk Jr., withdrew the official status previously accorded seven interest group caucuses, including those representing blacks, women and bomosexuals.

ELECTION BRIEFS

Governor to Re-Form California Court LOS ANGELES (NYT) - Governor George Deukmejian won not As a genetic marker, the firefly

only a landslide re-election victory but also an opportunity to name the successors of three justices of the California Supreme Court. The three were removed by voters in an emotion-charged rebellion against their refusal to uphold the death sentences of scores of convicted murderers. any targeted gene, according to a molecular geneticist, Donald R. Helinski, another team member. Rose Elizabeth Bird, the 49-year-old chief justice of the state's Supreme Court, was removed from the bench by a 2-1 margin. Associate Justices Joseph Grodin and Cruz Reynoso, the court's first Hispanie member, drew more votes than did Justice Bird, but not enough to give them the majority needed to keep their jobs.

disease, growth, drought resistance, All will leave office on Jan. 5, when Mr. Deukmeijan, a conservative whose views on social issues closely parallel those of President Ronald Researchers would then measure the subsequent light source Reagan, can appoint three new justices on the highest court in the nation's most populous state. His nominations are subject to affirmation through a number of generations to by a panel of legal experts and voter confirmation in 1988. The most ikely candidate expected to succeed Justice Bird is Associate Justice "it's a powerful aid," Dr. He-linski said, "allowing measure-ments to get at the question of Malcolm M. Lucas, a former law partner of Mr. Deukmejian who also is a The three justices were the first ever removed from the court by voters

since Californians amended their Constitution in 1934 to require appointed appellate judges to be reconfirmed periodically by voters.

measure modifications of the gene

Republicans Spent More, Won Less
WASHINGTON (WP) — The Nanonal Republican Senatorial Com-

mittee raised nearly eight times more than its Democratic counterpart in this election cycle — \$77.7 million to \$9.9 million.

But money failed to be a decisive factor in an election to which Democrats won back control of the Senate. In the 16 competitive Senate races, the Republican candidates each raised an average of \$3.81 million. \$1 million more than the \$2.8-million Democratic average. The Republi-

cans, however, lost 11 of those 16 contests.

And there was strong evidence that Republican investment of cash and President Ronald Reagan's time did not produce results at the grass-roots level of politics - the campaigns for seats in state senates and houses of

Democrat, who won 64 percent of the vote, and the triumph of Governor Madeleine M. Kunin, another Democrat, in a difficult three-way contest, underscored Vermont's leftward swing, political experts agreed Wednes-

Mrs. Kunin, a 53-year-old Swiss-born liberal, received 47 percent of the vote, short of the majority required by the Vermont Constitution to avoid sending the race to the legislature for resolution. Lieutenant Governor Peter P. Smith, a Republican, and Bernard Sanders, a Socialist who is mayor of Burlington, split the rest.

But Mr.-Smith conceded defeat early Wednesday morning after getting only 38 percent. That should make the legislators vote a formality in January. Democrats control both houses of the new legislature.

In those contests, the National Conference of State Legislatures predicted that the Democrats would piek trp about 150 state legislative seats, further enlarging a Democratic advantage that now stands at 4,324 Vermont Becoming Still More Liberal BURLINGTON, Vermont (NYT)—In New England's most complex election, Vermont reaffirmed its continuing transformation from a bas-tion of Republicanism into one of the most liberal states in the nation. The overwhelming victory Tuesday of Senator Patrick J. Leahy, a

Fred Jewell/The Associated Press HIS SISTERS ARE REAL DOLLS — Tom Cholewa of Elmhurst, Illinois, with some

with less than 5 percent.

It's Tally-whoe to fox hunting in northern Virginia. Suburban sprawl from Washington, D.C., is covering hills and meadows where hunters have coursed since colonial times. The Washington Post said the Fairfax Hunt, for example, is encountering more and more fences, subdivisions, office parks and newcomers who office parks and newcomers who look unkindly on the idea of horses and hounds galloping across property damage totaled \$1.4

most of the bombings were attribnted to juvenile pranks or neighborhood quarrels.

Columbia University's football

eam hasn't had a winning season in 15 years and hasn't won a game in three years, but D. Keith Mano, class of 1963, remains a truly faithful fan. Mr. Mano has attended 147 consecutive Columbia football games, at home and away, since 1970, when he missed the Brown game because his wife began to deliver their child en route to the game. "I dropped her off within easy walking distance of the hospital and drove to the field," he said, "but the game was over." Otherwise his consecutive streak would be 178 games.

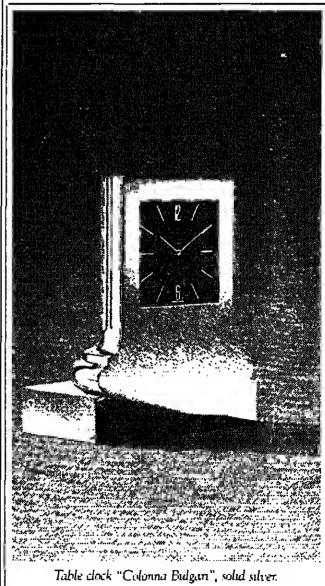
-ARTHUR HIGBEE

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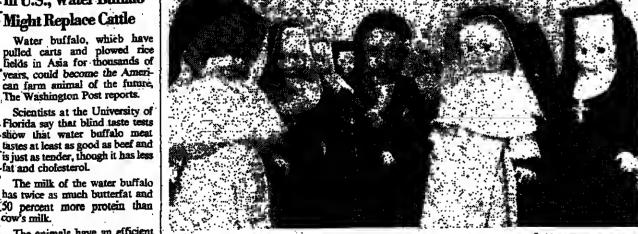
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AMERICAN TOPICS



of his "Genuine Nun Dolls." He says he is selling the dolls, for \$89.95, to help preserve some of the Roman Catholic Church's tradition, as well as his own memories of nuns.

Short Takes

in a survey on appointment of women to state cabinets, the gov-ernor of Louisiana, Edwin W. Edwards, was in first place. Half of his cabinet members are women, according to U.S. News & World Report magazine, Governor George C. Wallace of Ala-bama, who is retiring, was last

their land. And shouts of Tally-ho' are drowned ont by the roar of jets from nearby Dulles Inter-persons were killed. The FBI said national Airport"

New York City will convert a retired Staten Island ferry, the Pvt. Joseph F. Merrell, into a floating jail for 162 inmates to help ease overcrowding at the prison complex on Riker's Island. Mayor Edward I. Koch said renovations and a dock will cost \$4 million, or \$30,000 a bed, compared to \$50,000 a bed for construction of a new, permanent

Bombings declined 10 percent and killed fewer people in the first six months of 1986 than in the same period last year, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and none were attrib-

Herald Tribune

The Iranian Connection

m a manner defying logic and expectation. In this sense there is oo surprise in the report, mostly from the speaker of the Iranian parliament, that a party led by President Reagan's former national security adviser, Robert McFarlane, arrived at Tehran in September in disguise, carrying Irish passports, a Bible signed by Mr. Reagan, a cake in the shape of a key and an offer to help enable arms or spare parts to flow to Iran if the Iranians would curb their support of terrorism and assist in the release of Americans taken hostage in Lebanon.

There is a core of probability here. The Reagan administration has been eager to get back the hostages, and Iran has been eager to acquire the military means to sustain its war in Iraq. The recent arrest of a figure associated with Ayatollah Khomcim's chosen beir indicates a political split lending itself to a U.S. probe - a probe for hostages and also for Iranians ready to explore better days. There is more than a hint that Mr. McFarlane, among others, has been working on an Iranian connection, with some results, for some time.

But in the long-running Iran-Iraq war, the main line of American policy has been,

From the day the Avatollah Ruhollah even while professing ocutrality, to tilt to Khomeini set up shop in Paris through the Iraq and to quarantine Iran. The Iranians, seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran to after all, are fighting now on Iraqi soil and the dispatch of unarmed children across the mine fields of Iraq, everything about Iran has seemed wildly improbable, undertaken regarded as a mortal threat by most Arab governments. The Reagan administration has often said that it would talk about the safety of hostages but would not discuss making political concessions.

We recently criticized the French government for contemplating, according to widespread French press accounts, arms sales to Syria and preferential treatment of an accused terrorist, if Syria would assist in the return of French hostages. Nothing France was accused of is as serious as the suggestioo that the United States has considered altering a principal tenet of its Middle East policy to cultivate Iranian "moderates" and reclaim American hostages.

To move from formal neutrality in a war to a position facilitating resupply of the invading state would be a real departure. Is it true? We understand that occessary undercover diplomatic moves sometimes cannot be explained without endangering a benign purpose or putting a negotiating partner, who has trusted one's discretion, at risk. But Mr. Reagan badly oeeds to report what can be reported about this business; he needs to put to rest the incredible implications of the Iranian version of the story.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Afghanistan Timetable

There was a routine quality to the United anti-aircraft missiles will reduce the guerril-Nations's call for withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. It was, after all, the eighth such appeal; the Kremlin may feel a diplomatic sting but lives with it. Characteristically, the Soviet delegate protested that the UN had taken up the "socalled Afghan problem" at all, and the Indian delegate pronounced the resolution less than fully constructive and supportive." It carried 122 to 20.

Notwithstanding the drone, it is neces-sary to remember that for most of a decade the Soviet Union has been savaging a small, poor, unoffending Islamic neighbor. To impose an unwanted Communist regime, it has killed, maimed and driven into internal or foreign exile more than half of its total population. The Kremlin has been conductng an aggression whose closest recent analogue is Cambodia. Indeed, a United Nations report on Afghanistan depicts "a situation approaching genocide."

The Afghan military resistance has shown itself capable of blocking Soviet victory and inflicting heavy costs in casualties and international standing, while pulling off occasional spectaculars. Still, Moscow's military machine is forcing peasants into the cities or into Pakistan and Iran drying up the sea in which guerrilla fish swim. Whether the expected arrival of new

las' most conspicuous military disadvantage is sure to be a bot question in 1987.

The United Nations's earnest diplomacy has gone every mile but the last. It has yet to secure from the Russians an undertaking to withdraw - even by stages and with guarantees against reprovision of the resistance - and thereby to put at risk their costly investment in Kabul. This is what the argument over a withdrawal timetable is about. Meanwhile, the Russians try to wear down the guerrillas and their Arab, Moslem and American sponsors, especially Pakistan, vulnerable as it is to border probes, bombs

It is often suggested that, in this season of summitry. President Reagan should keep on the great-power agenda the issue of Soviet political conduct or, in a common euphemism, "regional dispotes." The United States does this most pointedly by sustaining the Afghan freedom fighters. Moscow, by pulling out a token part of its occupation force recently, sought not merely to influence the UN debate but also to stir a reciprocal response by the resistance. It would have a better chance of being taken seriously by setting a withdrawal ta-ble, a short one. "It took them only 72 hours

to get in," the Canadian delegate recalled. -THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Evidence on AIDS

tinue to be male homosexuals and intrave- may elapse between contracting the virus nous drug addicts. But in African countries like Zaire and Uganda, the disease spreads differently, affecting men and women alike. Is AIDS about to become epidemic among the general public in America, too?

Some experts fear it is, but so far the evidence for breakout is far from conclusive. AIDS is not easily acquired and does not spread through casual contact. The virus is principally transmitted among homosexuals by anal intercourse and among drug addicts by sharing needles.

The AIDS virus also can be transmitted less efficiently, in vaginal intercourse. Many of the regular sexual partners of drug addicts with AIDS show signs of exposure. But the likelihood of transmission in a single sexual encounter seems small. In vaginal transmission, the virus seems to pass more easily from men to women than women to men. That suggests AIDS will not spread along a chain of people as rampantly as other venereal diseases.

So far, beterosexually transmitted AIDS cases reported in the United States remain a tiny percentage of the total. Most are partners of drug addicts or bisexuals. In New York, 156 people, about 2 percent of AIDS victims, contracted the disease heterosexnally. Only two of them were men. Why then in Central Africa do men and women suffer in equal numbers from AIDS? One explanation is widespread medical use of unsterilized needles; another is the wider prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases, whose sores may give the virus access to the bloodstream. If so, there is no reason for the African pattern to be repeated in America. Others fear that Africa differs only in

The vast majority of AIDS victims con- being ahead of the United States, Five years and coming down with the disease; federal tallies of AIDS patients are way behind the real progression of the epidemic. A committee of the National Academy of Sciences warned last week of "substantially more" AIDS virus infections among heterosexuals in the next five to 10 years, particularly among "the population at risk for other sexually transmitted diseases."

There is little evidence of such spread so far. Some 257 of the 331,000 blood donors in New York last year carried the virus. Of those, 90 percent had previous homosexual or drug experience or a partner who did. It is alarming that more than I percent of recent military recruits from New York were rejected because of exposure to the AIDS virus. But among those who sought counseling the known risk factors were present in the usual proportions.

Even if AIDS remains confined to the present risk groups, there is a strong case for educating everyone how to guard against the virus - essentially by using condoms and by avoiding anal intercourse and unclean oeedles. But crash programs can be overzealous, like the swine flu vaccination program against an epidemic

that never arrived. With the homosexual community acting to educate and protect itself, the prime target for preventive efforts remains intravenous drug addicts. There is no proof yet that the general public is equally at risk. To prevent further spread of AIDS, the smartest thing to do now is to resist exaggerated fears of heterosexual transmission - and to fund more drug treatment programs. -THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

As Reagan Soldiers Ahead

If the Reagan Revolution is not dead, it surely has been staggered. President Reagan gamely says he will fight on for his agenda but looks forward to bipartisan cooperation in the 100th Congress. Those two desires are not necessarily compatible. His offer will mean little unless he is willing to swallow the harsh words of his campaign

rhetoric and offer compromise on such critical issues as the budget and taxes, aid to the "contras," and health care. All the clements are present for a rancorous two years of Congress hunkered down in the Capitol and Mr. Reagan bunkered in the White House. But there also is an opportunity for them to meet in between. The public interest clearly rests with the latter course. - The Los Angeles Times.

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Safe Nuclear Energy: What Must Be Done

By Walter Wallmann

The writer is West Germany's minister of environment, protection of nature and nuclear reactor safety, a position created after the Charnobyl accident.

ONN - More than six months B onn - more and the Cheroobyl atomic power station, many Europeans remain deeply frightened about nuclear energy.

Across Europe, citizens are ask-ing political leaders and scientists hard questions. Is it morally justifiable to continue to use nuclear energy? Are the risks that Chernobyi revealed avoidable? Will govern-ments agree to put safety above all other considerations - and can a safety-first policy be enforced?
Such questions have been espe-

cially acute in the Federal Republic of Germany. Their intensity reflects our close proximity to several major national onclear power programs.

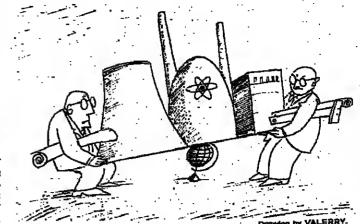
Since Bonn remains coovinced

that nuclear power will continue to be an important source of energy for development, the government has reaffirmed its long-standing conviction that the greatest possible safety guarantees must be provided. Nuclear power will help bridge the gap between energy supply and deand until alternative sources of energy are ready.

Since Chernobyl, West Germany has moved vigorously to improve the safety of our ouclear power program. Comprehensive safety checks have been ordered at all ouclear plants. A new law has been drafted to make the government responsible for monitoring radioactivity and shielding the public from radiation. Chemobyl's most important ethi-

cal lesson is that nations cannot ignore the consequences of ouclear problems beyond their borders and that national interest must vield to a broader concern for the safety and well-being of everyone. Industrial nations carry a special

responsibility. Since the world's population is growing dramatically, particularly in the developing oations, the great challenge of our era is to provide a dignified existence for everyone. Thus, when an industrialized nation weighs the need for continuing and increasing its ouclear energy, its overriding concern should not be the growth rate of its own energy needs but rather the fact that worldwide energy needs are markedly growing.



Critics of nuclear energy say that industrialized nations should return exclusively to fossil fuel. But such action would hardly be fair to developing countries. Fossil-fuel reserves are available for only several more generations. It would not be ethical for the economically strong to in-tensify their use of fossil fuels, thus hastening their depletion and de-priving Third World nations of a readily available energy source cru-

Since miclear power plays a role in development, its safety must be guaranteed. And if the fear generated by Chemobyl is to be replaced by confidence in nuclear energy, proposals West Germany recently put before the international community must gain acceptance. ..

First, public safety must have absolute priority, taking precedence

anese technological cooperation,

controversy arose over the Baoshan

steel plant to be built in Shanghai.

the contract was broken in 1981. Beij-

ing said Tokyo had refused to trans-

a generalized reluctance on this score

that stems from a fear of China's

developing into "another Japan."

fer its most advanced technology."

over any consideration of profit. Second, all safety recommendations by the International Atomic Energy Agency must involve the latest technology and must be compulsory. Third, all nations must submit their nuclear plants to IAEA safety re-views. Finally, the principle that the "polluter pays" must be applied when compensation for damages is sought. Financial responsibility for cross-border damages must be

borne by the country at fault. Chetnobyl has made possible the beginnings of international cooperation on nuclear safety. If we all control the risks — they are indeed controllable — and if all countries make it clear that they have nothing to hide regarding the safety of their plants, nuclear energy can continue to be a safe source of energy.

The New York Times.

Asia's Giants Move Closer, Amid Hope and Suspicion

By Hiroko Yamane

PARIS - Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to China this weekend demonstrates his ambition to be a truly "international" leader of a Japan that tries to keep a reasonable distance from both big powers, even while maintaining its special ties with the United States. Internally, Mr. Nakasone hopes to show that, despite the gaffes of his former education minister, Masayuki Fujio, Tokyo has not lost the confidence of the Chinese, Mr. Fnjio, a fervent nationalist who has defended Japan's invasions of Korea and China, was dismissed in September.

This is Mr. Nakasone's second visit to China as prime minister; In Beijing in March 1984 be promised Japan's active cooperation to accelerate the modernization of China.

China has always fascinated the Japanese; their ambitions are incluctably attracted to this civilized, vast and extremely complex neighbor. Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida, who signed the 1952 peace treaty ruling out any normalization with China for 20 years, regretted it deeply; the cost of Japan's alliance with the United States was the loss of the Chinese market. Communist or oot, be said, China remained Japan's neighbor, and geographic and economic laws would prevail in the long run.

Chinese-Japanese relations were normalized in 1972. Exchanges with China improved particularly after 1978, when U.S. policy tilted toward China after the collapse of U.S.-Soviet détente. The improved Chinese bargaining position vis-à-vis the United States led to gradual loosening of Western controls on the export of sophisticated technology to China. The year 1978 also brought the

victory of Deng Xiaoping's "pragma-tism." Since then, Chinese leaders have considered that scientific and technological progress is the key to domestic security, to economic and social growth, and to defense against the Soviet Union. China took measures to obtain foreign capital and advanced technology, offering in turn its natural resources and big labor market. For the Japanese, this

was a much dreamt-of opportunity. But euphoria faded in the early 1980s. Despite commoo cultural roots, the Japanese and Chinese did not always understand one another's thinking and their relationship, largely defined by the United States, became more complex.

PRUSSELS — Should Europe adopt bold new antitrust rules to help ourse its old industries back to

health and ourture thriving new high-

tech ones? America is in the throes of

overhauling some of its trust-busting

regulations and there are powerful

arguments for the European Commu-

ried that giant multinational compa-

nies were taking over the world. There were fanciful but widespread

ideas about the rise of a new breed of

megacorporations whose top executives would wield so much power that

they would control democratically

clected governments. Nowadays we fear instead that our leading corpora

tions are not providing enough jobs or technological breakthroughs. The antitrust rules that used to be aimed

at restraining excesses are these days

govern our industrial structures. If

industrial policies identify where

governments want to go, it is compo-

tition policy that helps them get there. Earlier this year, the Reagan administration unveiled a package of

antitrust reform bills aimed at adapt-

ing the rules to cope with the prob-

lems of "distressed" industries and

with America's waning international

competitiveness. They will be intro-

duced again under the new Congress.

In Europe, meanwhile, countries

like West Germany and Britain are

soldiering on with antitrust rules that

are rooted in the pioneering Sherman Act of 1890 in the United States that

Ever since the onset of recession in

outlawed industrial "commiracies"

The rules of competition shape and

expected to promote growth.

There was a time when people wor-

mity countries to do likewise.

like computers and pharmaceuticals. trade partner. In the zones opened In the early stages of Chinese-Jap-

for foreign investment, where foreign enterprises enjoy tax breaks and castoms advantages, Japan has 146 joint ventures; the United States has 102. From the Chinese leaders' viewpoint, bowever, the Japanese presence is oot as useful as expected for their modernization, which they want to base on transportation, communications, electronics and other advanced technologies. Japanese capital investment is said to be too smallscale (60 percent of the Japanese joint

each and only 8 percent more than \$10 million) and too concentrated on services such as hotels and recreation. The U.S. joint ventures are more appreciated by the Chinese because they are larger (40 percent of the American joint ventures have a capi-tal base of more than \$5 million) and

Japanese enterprises, for their part, complain about difficulties in dealing with Chinese bureaucrary, and about China's perception of itself as mainly a supplier of labor and raw materials. ventures invest less than \$3 million The Chinese tend to impose obligations to export the product of a joint venture. To foreign investors, China should also be a consumer market.

deal with industries directly linked to the economic development of China, gotiators lack it. Perhaps the greatest barrier to

closer relations is the historical experience of 15 centuries, from the days of Chinese cultural tutelage over Ja-Japanese during World War II.

Concessions to Japanese business tion over Japan's imperialist past, as

Mr. Nakasone will be able to inform the Chinese leaders about a \$5-billion

The success of any joint venture depends largely on the solution of . foreign-currency and marketing problems. For this purpose, political

leverage is crucial, and Japanese oc-

pan through the war at the end of the 19th century and the invasion by the For the Chinese, the Japanese have men tend to awaken Chinese indigna-

was shown in last year's student protests in Beijing and Xian. But the Japanese are ever-hopeful.

offer made by Japan's five largest steel companies for the construction of a steel plant in Shandoug province. Japan is relying on China's moderaization policy to bring about fur-ther rapprochement. But how important modernization really is to

Chinese leaders remains to be seen: politics still commands in China.

A Slippery Path to Folly in Nicaragua

TOLEDO, Spain - Prime Minis-L ter Felipe Gonzalez will visit Cuba during his Latin American trip

to go to Havana. The U.S. attempt to isolate Cuba is breaking down; at the same time, the Castro regime has lost its allure for the European left. As one participant said in a meeting here on Cuba, if the island is still anyone's model, it is of

how not to run an economy.

Nonetheless, Reagan administra-tion policy in Central America contimoes to worry America's friends. A major result of the new Senate majority, they hope, will be to add re-straints on the U.S.-sponsored guerrilla war to bring down the Sandinist government in Nicaragua and possibly to revive attempts for a broader settlement in Central America.

Experts see virtually no chance of a move toward more normal relations between Cuba and the United States any time soon, not only because of Washington's stand but also because of Fidel Castro's anti-U.S. attitude. But high-ranking Cubans show a serious interest in an accord on Central America. Moscow has made clear ecame more complex.

Japan remains China's biggest that it is not going to subsidize Nicaragua as it does Cuba, and the Cu-

Trust-Busting: Europe Needs a Dose

By Giles Merritt

prevail in the EC. Most of the dis-

agreements have centered on nation-

al rivalries rather than on the condi-

tions needed to strengthen and unite European industry. Competition po-

licy has been largely about unfair subsidization by EC member govern-

ments and about market-fixing car-

tels, not about fostering new technol-

Europe's antitrust rules are a mud-

dle. The Treaty of Rome gives the executive Commission of the EC in

Brussels a watchdog role on such

questions as restrictive practices, distortion of fair competition and abuse

of dominant market positions. But

the vital area of merger control re-mains a prerogative of national gov-ernments. The result is that different

European countries not only have

different attitudes to industrial con-

centrations, but also change their

the use of its competition powers to

stop European governments from

getting too deeply involved in a beg-

gar-my-neighbor subsidies race to

prop up their steel, shipbuilding and

tertiles industries at one another's

expense. And since the arrival-last

year of Peter Sutherland, the energet-

ic former lrish attorney general who

is now EC commissioner responsible

for competition matters, Brussels has

been hitting out at sacred cows like.

the European airlines' cartel.

Mr. Sutherland has been sympa-

thetic to European companies' claims

that they must be allowed to cooper-

The EC Commission has extended

rules if self-interest demands it."

ogies and cross-border alliances.

States is sliding down in the region. It is a commonplace to say that Nicaragua is not Vietnam, but there are mounting parallels. Not the least important are the subterfuges and downright lies the administration has

felt compelled to use to press its cam-paign against the Sandinists. In Barbara Tuchman's book "The March of Folly," four examples are given of strong powers that brought disaster on themselves by dint of stubborn refusal to face reality. She defines this folly as cases where there was sample warning that policy was wrongheaded, where the facts were available, and where an alternative,

conciliatory policy was possible.

Mrs. Tuchman cites the fall of
Troy; the behavior of the Renaissance popes, which brought on the Reformation and Europe's wars of religion; Britain's misman the American Colonies, and the U.S. war in Vietnam. U.S. policy on Nicaragua fits the case histories of stub-born folly to an uncanny degree, in-

stage, and skeptical about the bene-

fits of waiving the antitrust rules in the case of industries that are "re-

structuring." His opposition to the possible featherbedding of ailing

companies through the payment of state aid has caused trouble lately

within the ranks of the commission.

Its president, Jacques Delors, shared

a growing concern that the bans on financial assistance were top strict.

snaded the commissioners not only to drop an idea that would have made

the payment of state aid easier, but

also to agree to a new rule that will in

some circumstances require assisted

companies to pay back the taxpavers

aid if genuine restructuring has not

occurred. These are minor victories,

however, compared with the battle that Mr. Sutherland has yet to fight.

Some critics of EC competition law

say the Rome Treaty needs rewriting

to sharpen Brussels' present watch-dog role into that of a tough prosecu-

EC officials disagree, and say the

quicker way to improve matters is to bring merger control under the au-

thority of Brussels. That is why Mr.

Sutherland is soon to put to the EC

Council of Ministers a proposal origi-

nally made by the commission in 1973 that would allow it to give an

automatic green light to any cross-

border mergers in which the com-

bined turnover was less than \$750

million, and which commanded less

than a 20-percent market share m-

tor in the courts.

In the end, Mr. Sutherland per-

By Flora Lewis dangers really are. chiding the failure to assess what the

From time to time Washington starting this weekend, making him bans have told the Sandinists that has pointed out that the overriding the first bead of an allied government Havana cannot protect them.

U.S. concern in the area must be the There is room here for an escape fate of Mexico. This is certainly corfrom the dangerous slope the United rect, but the vast and painful probrect, but the vast and painful problems of Mexico are only exacerbated by troubles in Central America. Overturning the Sandinists is a diversion, not a palliative.

There are hopeful developments in the spread of democracy in Latin America, which faces excruciating odds of debt and the social impact of trying to overcome the economic crisis. The United States has a stake in the success of these democracies. They could have an impact on the sorry Nicaraguan experiment in the longer term, but escalation of the war and increased U.S. involvement would make things harder for them. The European allies are just as oposed to what the United States is

doing. But like most Latin Americans, they see the best way to deal with these pockets of communism as letting them stew in their own juices until their inefficiencies and internal pressures force them to change. Spain is particularly interested in strengthening its influence in the Latin countries, and it has capabilities that can be most helpful to the United States, provided Washington is seen as act-

ing constructively, not aggressively.

Most communist countries are
moving now toward reforms, not because the United States has pushed them but because they are falling behind economically. Cuba is an exception, stuck in its rut, and sooner or later it too will have to move.

An activist U.S. policy is needed to reinforce the democracies. An activist destabilizing policy in Nicaragua is counterproductive. President Reagan will have to reconsider priorities and make some compromises to get along with the strongly Democratic Congress in the next two years. A good place to start is to back away irom a Nicaraguan adventure before becomes another merch of folly.

The New York Times.

Too, Voted Democratic By David S. Broder

The Fates,

WASHINGTON — Of all the lessons to be drawn from Tuesday's voting, perhaps the most celes-tial and sweeping was the discovery that the gods do not despise the Democrats as much as recent history had made us think. In 1980, 1982 and 1984, almost every close face went to the Republicans, lending credence to the theory that a Force even more powerful than Enlightened Self-Inga terest or the Profit Motive was pro-

pelling U.S. politics rightward.

This year, of the 11 Senate races in which the winning candidate received 52 percent of the votes or less, nine went to Democrats, restoring them to control of the Senate. Why the fates decided to tip the verdicts in the Democrats' favor is a theological question beyond the competence of a

mere political reporter.

In any case, the Political Action Committee managers who had been so touched by the Republican senators' fund-raising pleas were left to contemplate a paraphrase of Chur-chill's words: "Never have so many given so much to save so few."

Beyond that, one should appro with caution the task of reading large meaning into small election marging.
Robert Tester, the Republican postster, has noted that none of the last three elections has given a clue as to what would happen two years later, so there is no reason to suppose that this one will be prophetic of 1988. We have time enough before Congress reconvenes in January to discuss the implications for the Democrats and Republicans in the new power shighment. Let us for now pay attention to

the voters who made it happen.

They are telling us something quite important, I suspect: that they are ready for change, and altogether willing to reject that which seems shabby or shopworn to them, in invor of something that bears more promise And this suggests that the shape of post-Reagan politics may be quite different from what we suppose. Just look at what has happened in

the two years since Mr. Reagan was elected to a second term. In 1985, the Republican candidates for governor of New Jersey, a state that had Republicans in the statehouse only 12 of the previous 32 years, swept every city and carried 60 percent of the black vote. In that same election, Democrats won in Virginia, which had voted Republican in every presidential election since 1964, with a slate that included a black candidate for lieutenant governor

and a woman for attorney general. Last Tuesday, the implausible became almost commonplace. The voters of Alabama turned ont of office a Republican senator who is a decorated war hero, and at the same time elected as their first-ever Republican governor, a former door-to-door salesman who had never held office

The redneck Democratic counties of the Florida panhandle provident the votes that helped make a Spanisa surnamed Republican the governor. A Southern-accented Democratic

woman was elected to the House in Rochester, New York, a cradle of corporate Republicanism, and ceatral Louisiana's Cajun parishes scrittheir first Republican to Congress! The heirs to the Stevenson and Scranton political dynastics failed in bids for the governorships their fa-thers held when they ran for president, one because political extremists forced him to leave his own party and

the other because be could not escape

the stigma of his youthful experi-

menta with drugs and spiritualism.

In an orgy of ticket-splitting the voters of Maine helped a Democratic governor and a Republican congress-man swap jobs. Their counterparts across the country ordained that as of the 50 governors face a legislating in which at least one chamber is controlled by the opposition party. (In 17 of them, the governors, like Mr. Reagan, will have both houses in opposition hands.) They even split the governors' and lientenant-governors' jobs between the parties in 16 states. As if all that were not enough; the states of Idaho, Oregon and Washington, where Jimmy Carter lost every time his name was on the after

for a primary or general election, saw three of his former cabinet members win tough elections on the same day. After all those "impossibilities," would be foolhardy to think that any political options are foreclosed in the twilight of the Reagan era. The surest bets for presidential nominations may prove to be the most vulnerable; the wildest dark horses may have the speed to win. There is only one sensi-ble piece of advice about the 1968 election: Hold onto your hats.

The Washington Post.

1936: In Fortified Madrid

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: 'War to the Death'

PEKING - It is now war to the death between the Chinese and Manchus, with the overthrow of the dynasty inevitable. The assassination on Nov. 7] of General Wu-Lu-Chen, one of the most popular leaders of the Army Leagne, by Manchu soldiers under his command, has thrown against the dynasty the only agency capable of upholding it. The Northern army, which was professing loyalty to the Throne, is now vowing ventral to the Throne, is now vowing ventral the Manager The geance against the Manchus. The army leaders are convinced that the sination was ordered from Peking General Wu-Lu-Chen had sent a strong memorial to the Regent de-EC governments' dislike of the manding punishment for the War did a can be measured in the years it has been gathering dust. But it is the massacre at Hankson account of the massacre at Hankson account of the massacre at Hankow, [where loyand looking and looking the city while fighting rebel forces.

His assassination was the answer.

MADRID — Spanish insurgent troops entered Madrid [on Nov. 7] and flerce fighting was taking place in the belt of parks which stretch across the western face of the capital General Jose Enrique Varela, commander of the attack, apparently intends to advance through the open, modern sections of the city and thes save his men from bettle in conges streets. Street corners in Madrid have been turned into fortresses, offering the possibility of hand-to-hand fighting every inch of the way. Meanwhile, James Ministe, Herald Tribune counts, spondent, reports that, following decision taken at a Cabinet meeting [on Nov. 6], the seat of the government of Republican Spain has been moved to Valencia. The Cabiner is now on its way there or has already arrived. The defense of Madrid has been entrusted to a committee, head ed by General Jose Misja

the mid-1970s there has been a succession of quarrels in Europe over what sort of competition laws should are still at an early "precompetitive" sort of autitrust streamlining measurement projects that sure that EC industry badly needs. International Herald Tribune. Joli lais Light

OPINION

When U.S. Foreign Policy Falls Hostage to Hostages

By Charles Kranthammer.

WASHINGTON — When Lyndon to their war effort could be decisive. For the United States, preventing Islamic faunticism from sweeping through the Gulf is a crucial national interest. evacuate endangered Americans. To no And yet, as a ransom for hostages and one's surprise, our boys stayed on a bit to put down a communist threat and install a friendly (and, mind you, a democratic) government. That is how we dizing that interest, (And more than just used to do things: When for traditional considering. The Washington Post has geopolitical reasons we needed to intervene, the rescue of Americans was a convenient pretent.

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Rescue is a pretext no more. It has become an end in itself, a primary, ob-sessive end of American diplomacy. In the process, American foreign policy has become a slave to hostages. From the

Diplomacy was invented to secure the safety of : the nation, not the safety of individuals.

Victnam POWs to the Mayaguez, from the Iranian to the TWA hostages, from Nicholas Daniloff to David Jacobsen, American diplomacy has moved to an astonishing degree from the traditional pursuit of national interest to the rescue of individuals. We have become an international rescue squad.

And now, with the McFarlane mission, the individualization of American foreign policy reaches its apex. Iran has, when the individuals are POWs and oth-revealed that, in September, President ers captured in service to country. All Reagan sent Robert McFarlane and the more so in America, where individfour others on a bizarre diplomatic mission to Tehran. According to the speaker of the Iranian parliament, they came bearing Irish passports, a Rible, a cake in the shape of a key (it never reached its destination: hungry revolutionary guards polished it off at the amport) and a planeload of weapons.

Which brings us to the bizarre part: the deal being discussed. In exchange for helping to "curb terrorism" and release "American hostages held in Lebanon, the United States would help Iran to get spare parts for its war against Iraq. Now, nothing would be more destructive to U.S. interests in the Gulf than an had precisely that kind of courage. It is the contrast to the confirmation visitors gives the And nothing. Iranian victory over Iraq. And nothing prevents that outcome more than Iran's technological inferiority. The high-tech weapons bought by the shah are on the shelf for lack of spare parts. Restoring the flow could be a crucial factor in

helping Iran win the war. Which is exactly why the mullahs are swallowing their hatred for the Great lahs, also desperate for money, are de-manding \$500 million in frozen assets, and American help in faising oil prices.)
After six years, they are just short
of toppling Iraq. Any marginal boost

and the second of the second o

protection money against future terror-ism, we are considering altering our pocan hostages from Lebanon had fol-lowed a secret series of shipments of

military cargo to Iran.)
Such a capitulation would constitute an appailing act of dereliction.

Easy for me to say. What if I had a

loved one held hostage in Beirut? Wouldn't I be screaming for the government to do anything necessary to get the hostages back? I would. Families are right to use every instrument they can to

Victims families do not decide the punishment of domestic criminals. Courts do that. Courts were invented so that the general interest (it is "The People" — not "The Victim's Family" — vs. John Doe) would replace private vengeance.

Diplomacy was invented to secure the safety of the nation, not the safety of individuals.

Why has our diplomacy been turned on its head? To a certain extent, all societies are concerned about rescuing individuals. The urge is most justified, the more so in America, where individualism is a uniquely powerful creed. But these are still insufficient explanations for the rescue fixation of U.S. foreign

policy of the past 15 years.

The power of television is one factor. On video, abstractions like national interest or collective security have no meaning. They cannot be represented in

pictures. A grieving family can.

More important, however, is leader-ship, a failure of leadership. It takes Courage is not to be confused with callousness. Preferring nation over individnal was a decision they made with great

by choice. During the past 14 months and for considerations which have in-cluded the shipment of military equip-Satan and offering to deal. (The mul-lahs, also desperate for money, are de-have been released from Beirut. During the last two months, three new Americans have been kidnapped in Beirut. This is commerce without end. Washington Post Writers Group.



American Reader: An Endangered Species

N EW YORK — Education writers do not have an enviable job these days. Every month, a new statistical report appears that purports to present the "latest truth" about illiteracy in the United States

Six years ago, the Census Bureau cheerfully announced that 99.5 percent of all American citizens could read and write. Two years later, Barbara Bush, the vice president's wife, said that 60 million (33 percent of adults) could do neither very well. A year later, the White House said "our nation is at risk" because of the collapse in literacy skills. Then Terrel Bell, secretary of education at the time, told Congress that the litera-cy of more than 70 million adults must be viewed as "marginal" at best. Six months ago, the Census Bureau made front pages with a study that identified "21 million" illiterates — give or take three million. A month ago, ABC News, in consensual despair, settled on "20 million" but helded its has been dispersed. million" but hedged its bet by adding that it might be "40 million."

The other day, reporters had to dig into yet another study, from a Princeton group known as the National Assessment of Education Progress. It reported that "only" 10 million adults were illiterate but that 36 million could not read at an eighth grade level and that 70 million could not read as well as students in 11th grade. Where does this leave the humble citizen who is trying to figure it all out? The handling of the Princeton study

demonstrates why the public is per-plexed. The report was released, by the Educational Testing Service, at a press By Jonathan Kozol

conference in which we were advised to "celebrate" the fact that we are doing well by "yesterday's standards" and in comparison to Third World nations. This is the part that made the headlines.

Lost in a thicket of statistical verbosity and graphs that only the bold or hyperactive dared penetrate were truly disturbing disclosures. Forty percent of adults cannot make use of a road map; 80 percent cannot calculate a tip in a

MEANWHILE

restaurant or figure out which bus will get them home by using a schedule that is no more difficult than the ones most of us decipher every day.

Despite these disclosures, the authors of the study did not hesitate to tell us that its findings were was a cause for celebration. Book industry leaders, who have seen sales go flat in recent years and have watched B. Dalton, America's top bookseller, and Douhleday, one of our finest publishers, go up for sale because of loss of readers, will find

Lovers of the English language who believe the nation's cultural resilience is endangered by a population that will never read the words of Emerson, Walt Whitman or Thoreau will not be hreak-

ing out the champagne.

A spokesman for the Princeton study told the press that American society should be proud that it is the world's

most literate. Such jingoistic foolishness pampers egos hut betrays national selfinterest. Book sales in the United States are 24th worldwide. Newspaper sales, calculated by the papers sold per thousand residents, provide the following comparison: United States, 269; West Germany, 408; Japan, 575.

Loss of readership means loss of competition. The number of cities with com-peting dailies has declined from 181 to 30 since 1947. Fifty-four daily papers have gone to their deaths since 1979.

What is the message? Not hy "yesterday's standards" hut today's, not hy Third World standards but American criteria, readers competent to understand the written press and enjoy simple verse are an endangered species.

As we honor the hicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, few will wish to cele-brate the fact, embedded in the new report, that 70 million voters cannot read it. This reality remains as the dust of instant headlines gradually subsides. It will no doubt be clouded soon by the next "authoritative" study.

Despite the pressures of competition and deadlines, it would be desirable, next time round, for journalists to bave enough time to present a story devoid of statistical narcotics that induce a false euphoria, which inevitably is followed by equally exaggerated anguish.

The contributor is the author of "Illiterate America." This comment was adapted by The New York Times from a report he presented recently to a group of news

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A 'Cave-In'? Paris's 'Confirmation' Was Actually a Denial

I was astonished to read The Washington Post editorial ou Nov. 5 describington Post echtorial ou Nov. 3 describ-ing the French policy toward terrorism as a "cave-in" The facts and conclu-sions of this editorial are false. Reference is made to "varying degrees of official confirmation" of alleged French arms sales to Syria and to com-

promises with terrorists and their supporters. A review of statements made by members of the French government shows that these "varying degrees of confirmation" amount to a sweeping demal of the charges leveled by The Post. On Oct. 23, the minister of foreign

affairs, Jean-Bernard Raimond, spoke as follows to the National Assembly: The requests for authorization [to sell agony. But they made it.

But we are unwilling to. And so long for approval by the authorities during recent months have been refused. In the past, in 1982 and 1984 in particular, large contracts were signed for sensitive materials such as armed belicopters and large quantities of missiles. The deliveries still to be made under these contracts have been frozen."

. This clearly indicates that, according to the French foreign affairs minister, there are no arms sales to Syria. If these

assertions can even remotely be inter-preted as confirmations, how can a demal be worded so that it will be compre-

hensible to The Post's editorial writers? The Post goes on to refer to "expecta-tions of leniency" toward the Lebanese militant Georges Abdallah currently being held in Paris, citing the same dubi-ous authority upon which the earlier erroneous charges concerning arms sales were based. French authorities have stated clearly that "there are not and there will not be any negotiations with terrorists." The minister of the interior has indicated that there was no question of freeing Mr. Abdallah, who will stand

trial in accordance with national law.
The rumors of "deals" with this terrorist or his supporters were described by the minister of the interior as sheer imagination of the type found in secondrate spy novels. In France, as in the United States, the judicial branch is independent of the executive branch. No deals for leniency can be negotiated by on April 13, "Together, hand in hand the French government, for any such attempt would violate the fundamental principles upon which democratic institutions common to both France and the United States are based. The minister of

foreign affairs, in a television interview on Oct. 26, also stated that "France concluded no bargain and no 'arrange-ment' in regard to the Georges Ibrahim Abdallah affair in order to put a halt to that wave of terrorism in France."

One can only feel amazement at the extraordinary difference between what French officials have actually said and the manner in which their remarks were reported in the editorial in question. If members of the public read "categorical denial" for "varying degrees of confirmation," they will arrive at the truth, PHILIPPE FAURE

Director of Press

and information,

Embassy of France. Washington. The ANC: Listen to Tambo

In his opinion column, "Beware, the ANC Is a Communist Front" (Oct. 28), John R. Silber wants to prove the African National Congress to be ruthless. with our boxes of matches and our necklaces, we shall liberate this country." But her statement is not representadent of the ANC, dissociated himself from her formulation: "I don't know what she meant ... She chose a bad example in saying the necklace, appear-ing to endorse the necklace," a huming tire placed around the neck.

CLAES-ADAM WACHTMEISTER.

What Hasenfus Deserves Regarding "Fair Trial? Odds Are Against Hasenfus" (Nov. 3):

Eugene Hasenfus deserves a stiff sentence. He is guilty as charged and has admitted that - after all, he was caught in the act, I don't condone the Popular Anti-Somocista Tribunals, hut let me put forth a question: Could a Nicara-guan accused of similar charges against the United States expect less than a 30year sentence from a U.S. court of law?

DAVID HOLTAN, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Democracy in Spain

In response to "An Analogy to Spain's Civil War?" (Oct. 24) by Ring Lardner Jr.: Our 1936 government was in fact a democratically elected one. But it was leading Spain toward communism amid

sion. Franco's revolt and the subsequent war were sad, but were the only way to stop communism at that time.

Fortunately, we now live in a stable democracy. But we would be a Soviet satellite unless someone had restored order here 50 years ago.

So President Reagan's remark about

the Abraham Lincoln Brigade was right. And preserving democracy against communist dictatorships should be America's real honor.

ADOLFO VAZQUEZ-GUNDIN ETCHEVERRIA. La Coruña, Spain.

More Than a Paper Chase

From the ashes of a forgotten mission that once fired many an educator, a call to life at last. The message of Norman Lamm, in "From Ivy-Covered Walls, Ethical Illiterates" (Meanwhile, Oct. 25), should be memorized by all those involved in the process of educating the young. The recognition of a higher order gives depth to the educational process. Without it, life is merely a "paper chase." Thank you, Mr. Lamm, for the courage to say it so well and clearly. MIRIAM E. SNYDER.

Seoul Opposition Party Seems Threatened

By Patrick L. Smith International Herald Tribune SEOUL - As South Korea advances toward a crucial transfer of executive power, its main opposition party appears more threatened that at any time since it was founded to challenge President Chun

Doo Hwan two years ago.

Over the next several months, the success of the New Korea Dem- lution. ocrats in responding to their difficulties is likely to determine what

NEWS ANALYSIS

role they will eventually play in helping this troubled nation structure a more democratic political

system. Mr. Chun has politically outmanenvered his opponents in recent weeks, local and foreign political analysts say, leaving them with a series of outstanding questions that so far have gone unanswered. In particular, the New Korea

Democrats appear uncertain as to how they should continue pressing their demand for direct presidential elections when Mr. Chun's term ends little more than a year

from now.

Mr. Chun is seeking to maintain the system of indirect elections, which his opponents assert gives the ruling Democratic Justice Party an unfair advantage.

The deadlock on the issue of constitutional reform, which is two months old, is deepening longstanding divisions among the New Korea Democrats and frustrating many of the opposition's senior activists. Consequently, there is growing sentiment that the party's Earlier this week, the head of the Hee. "We need a modern political mentors, Kim Dae Jung opposition's policy-making com-ocratic new leadership."

tion's political direction.

Increasingly, the two are seen among South Koreans, including many opposition members of the National Assembly, as offering no genuine alternative to the "politics of personality" that has long hindered the nation's democratic evo-

These issues coincide with a spreading loss of faith in the potential for a successful transition to democratic rule when Mr. Chun who took power in a military coup six years ago, steps down in early.

Since Mr. Chun rejected calls in September for a referendum on the election question, there have been few indications that the ruling party is likely to move from its current position. Instead, the president has cracked down on student demonstrators and launched a high-pro-file ideological campaign against alleged Communists and their sym-pathizers.

Simultaneously, ruling party as-semblymen have begun suggesting the formation of a "greater conser-vative union" that would cut across party lines. In effect, Mr. Chon is drawing a line in the sand and challenging his opponents to line up on one side of it or the other.

Mr. Chun's supporters have long songht to exploit the widely differing political tendencies within the New Korea Democratic Party. But opposition sources say that as many as 20 of their members are vulnerable to defection, enough to come the relief areas of the organization's senior party-posts. give the roling party a decisive majority in the National Assembly.



Lee Min Woo

mittee, Lee Taeck Hee, resigned his post in an effort to precipitate a change in the party leadership. Mr. Lee is among a group of the party's founders who have grown resentful of its control by outsiders.

Kim Dae Jung, who is under suspended 20-year sentence for sedition, is barred from political ac-tivity. Although a similar ban against Kim Young Sam has been litted, he functions only as an adviser to the New Korea Democrats.

"In a word, this political style is old fashioned," said Lee Taeck' Hee "We need a modernized, dem-

and Kim Young Sam, should reim-quish their control of the opposistitutional compromise with the ruling party and repudiate the student movement, which has been a traditional source of opposition

support.
"We must depend on the middle classes," Mr. Lee said. "The others

don't care about democracy."

In part such comments echo those of other prominent South Koreans anxious to see the nation complete its first nonviolent transfer of power. In Rome two weeks ago, Cardinal Stephen Kim Sou Hwan, the Roman Catholic leader in South Korea, began calling on Mr. Chun and the two Kims to set aside their political ambitions; he has continued to do since his return

to the country several days ago. But with legislative elections only a year away, opposition as-semblymen also are seen as hedging their bets against Mr. Chun's efforts to isolate the New Korea Democrats. So far, at least, analysts do not view the party's "reformists," as they are called, as offering a significant change from tradition-

al political practices.

It is Mr. Chun's own lack of political legitimacy, these analysts suggest, that now weighs most heavily against a split among his adversaries. Equally, the president has failed to demonstrate any willingness to allow the Democratic Justice Party to develop into much more than another personal political vehicle.

"If the governing party showed it was a true political institution, then opposition members would begin to cross over," a diplomatic analyst said. "But at this moment, there's no sign of it."

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CHIRAC: Furor Over Suggestion Israel Tried to Plant Bomb on Own Plane

(Continued from Page 1) ments "is a mark of real friendship, so we had a lot of real friendship. Later, Mr. Shultz went out of his way to compliment Mr. Mitterrand, with whom he also met and who has distanced himself publicly from Mr. Chirac hy advocating closer cooperation with Britain ou Terrorism. On Oct. 24, Britain broke diplomatic relations with Syria after a British court convicted Nezar Hindawi of trying to blow up the 375-passenger flight in mid-air, allegedly under orders from

Syrian intelligence.
French officials, in recent days, have displayed annoyance at what they saw as an attempt by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain to stampede other EC na-tions into immediate anti-Syria The Wash moves last month in hopes of win-view was conducted in French hy

Mr. Chirac, according to The Washington Times, "pooh-poohed" the evidence submitted by Britain to other European governments. Saying that be did not know the real truth about the London incident, he reportedly said that he had been informed by Helmut Kohl, chancellor of West Germany, that Syria was not involved in the plot.

The midair explosion had been planned, according to his version, by Mossad, Israel's intelligence service and dissident Syrians, who calculated that bombing the plane would trigger retaliation that would overthrow the Syrian gov-

The Washington Times inter-

ning domestic political popularity by making France look weak. the newspaper's editor in chief, Ar-naud de Borchgrave, No direct quotes were published, hut Mr. de Borchgrave wrose that he had been authorized to summarize their 90-minute discussion, which be said he had recorded on tape with Mr. Chirac's permission. Mr. de Borchgrave, who is

known for his conservative views and as an outspoken advocate of tough policy on terrorism, said Friday that he planned to publish extracts of his recording. An Israeli official rejected Mr.

Chirac's quoted remarks as "ridicu-West Germany disavowed the version attributed to Mr. Chirac, denying that West German offi-cials had made such allegations or

that they had any information

about possible Israeli involvement. "The story is pure invention which we totally deny, clearly and unequivocally," Reinhard Bett-zuege, a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, said at a press conference

A French analyst said: "Offend-

ing West Germany, Britain and Is-rael used to be a Gaullist pastime.

but these days it can only be described as a gaffe." Terrorist bombs are only "firecrackers," Mr. Chirac reportedly said, compared with the real threat: the spread of virulent anti-Western Moslem fundamentalism through-

out the Middle East. Mr. Chirac's alleged remarks about West Germany's exoneration of Syria were the leading news item in French media.

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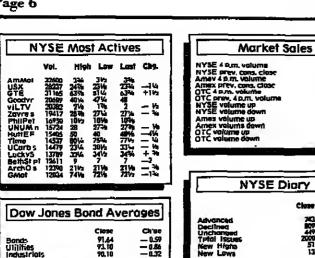
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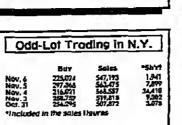
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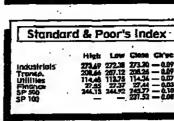




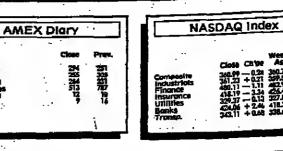
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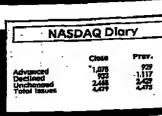
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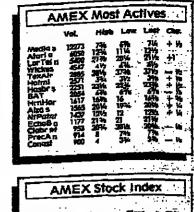


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N.Y. Stocks Post Modest Loss

The Associated Press NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange posted a modest loss Friday, confronted with rising interest rates and selling by traders cashing in oo the market's recent

by traders cashing in oo the market's recent gains.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials dropped 5.06, to 1,886.53, reducing its gain for the week to 8.72 points.

In the overall tally on the Big Board, declining issues slightly outnumbered advances, with 797 down and 737 up.

Volume oo the New York Stock Exchange came to 142.30 million shares, down from 165.29 million Thursday.

Before the market opened, the government reported that the civilian unemployment rate held steady at 7 percent in October. The figures also showed an increase of 298,000 to nonfarm payroll employment. payroll employment.

The data came in somewhat above expecta-tions on Wall Street, and analysts said that prompted weakness in the bond market.

Prices of loog-term government bonds, which move in the opposite direction from interest rates, dropped about \$5 to \$10 for every \$1,000

m face value.

While the employment numbers bolstered hopes for improving economic growth, analysts said, they also prompted questions about the inflation and interest-rate outlooks for stock traders, who had already begun Thursday to do

Some profit-taking.

Joseph Broder, in charge of trading at Market
Field Securities, called the market "a bit sloppy," but said it was consolidating gains after
having had a good run toward 1,900.

Hersid a boarder model do better for the

He said the market would do better for the rest of the year, based on what investors are posite todex was down 0.10 at 245.77.

beginning to see as prospects for o healthier comorny, more than on takeover and restruc-turing rituations.

turing rituations.

GTE rose 1½ to 63¼ in active trading. The company is taking several steps, including a buyback, stock split and dividend increase, aimed at increasing the price of the shares and discouraging any would-be acquirers.

E.F. Hutton, which has been the subject of takeover speculation for some time, turnhed 4¼.

to 48% as directors held what the company described as a scheduled board meeting.

USN dropped 1% to 23% as expectations apparently waned that the financier Carl C. Icahn would persist in his bid to take control.

Time loc. slipped 14 to 7714. The company this week shelved plans to publish a new magazine known as Picture Week.

American Motors led the active list, unchanged at 3% on turnover of more than 3.2 million shares. On Thursday the company, responding to rumors, said it had held no talks with Chrysler Corp. concerning the sale of any of its assets.

of its assets.

Chrysler dropped % to 38%.

Community Psychiatric Centers gained 1% to 34%. Community Psychiatric said it was again proposing to covert itself toto a limited partnership, after investing institutions who had earlier opposed the idea because of technical problems resolved those concerns and expressed their support

Pressed their support.

Nationwide turnover in NYSE-listed issues, including trades in those stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, totaled 167.35 million shares. Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrials

lost 0.09 to 273.30, and S&P's 500-stock com-

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WEEKEND

New York Fashion

European Films

Sistine Controversy

CRITICS' CHOICE

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK

Works of 26 American Masters



nake up "American Master Paintings: 1753-1985," at the Kennedy Galleries through Nov. 29. The 35 paintings actude portraits by Thomas Eakins, still lifes by John F. Francis, landscapes by Winslow Homer and examples of rural realism such as Thomas Hart Benton's "Weighing Cotton," above, The impact of abstraction can be seen in works by Georgia O'Keeffe and others.

WASHINGTON

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Early Matisse in Nice



If ever there was an exhibition to set grown men and ng in the streets, it is "Henri Matisse: The Early Years in Nice 1916-

1930," at the

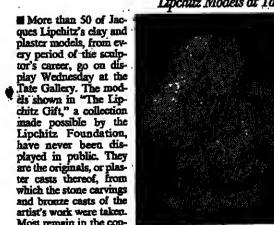
National Gallery through March 29. Some of the 171 paintings are classics and long familiar, but even the specialist will find many paintings of the

highest quality that are virtually unknown. They give a new idea of the concentrated ferocity with which Matisse went to work in Nice. What has often been written off as a period during which he had no other ambition than to paint pretty pictures for pretty women is seen to have been, on the contrary, a time of daring and stringency and uninterrupt ed hard work, illustrated by this 1918 self-portrait. The catalog, with 188 color plates (Harry N. Abrams, hardback \$45, paperback \$19.95), is a distinguished contribution to

LONDON Familiar Tunes at Barbica

A Two programs next weekend are likely to have con-certgoers humming as they leave the Barbican Center — or, in the case of Sunday afternoon's "Opera Singalong." even before they leave. The opera chorus and orchestra of the Royal Academy of Music, conducted by Nicholas Cleobury, will lead the audience and soloists such as Jean Rigby in selections from "Camen," "Il Trovatore,"
"La Traviata," "Aida," "Nabucco" and other operas. The night before, Nov. 15, the BBC Concert Orchestra under Fraser Goulding presents "The Magic of D'Oyly Carte," popular excerpts from such Gilbert and Su van favorites as "The Mikado," "The Pirates of Penzance,"
"Iolanthe," "The Gondoliers" and "HMS Pinafore."

Lipchitz Models at Tate



dition in which he left them in his studio, thus providing evidence of their role in the technical process that went into the final work. Shown here is the plaster cast for "Guitar Player in Armchair," 1922. Until Feb. 15.

LAUSANNE

A Dancer's Memory

A collection of items from the archives and memorabilia of Serge Lifar, reflecting his long career with Diaghi-ev's Ballets Russes, the Opera de Paris and the Nou-reaux Ballets de Monte Carlo, was given to the town of Lausanne earlier this year and now provides the basis for an exhibition at the Musée de l'Ancien Eveché. Included in the show are costumes by Chanel, posters and stage sets by Legar, Picasso, Chagall and de Chirico, and many photographs. Until Jan. 25.

VIENNA

From Ionesco to Mozart ■ The Wiener Kammeroper, which enlivens the city's operatic scene with novelties, rarities and parodies, is opening its season in its contemporary "Studio K" series with the first performances of "La Cantatrice Calva," with an Italian text based on Eugene Ionesco's "The Bald Soprano," by the Italian composer Luciano Chailly. The work is on a double bill with a revival of Tom Johnson's "Four Note Opera." Hans Zauner conducts and the staging is by Angela Zabrsa. Performances are Nov. 8 and 12.

is by Augeia Laoisa. renormances are Nov. 5 and 1.1.
The Kammeroper is also preparing Mozart's "The Mariage of Figuro," the second step (that began in the spring with "Abduction From the Seraglio") in a cycle of Mozart's five major operas staged by the young Austrian director Bernd Palma from a radical, psychodramatic approach. The intentions to follow these with "The approach. The intention is to follow these with "Don Giovanni," "Cosl Fan Tutte" and "The Magic Flute," to complete the cycle by 1991, the 200th anniversary of the composer's death. The "Figaro" premiere is Nov. 27, and frequent performances are scheduled through Jan. 24.

The Joy and Pain of Pure Flamenco

by Anna Kisselgoff

EW YORK - Just when it seemed time to lament that Spain's great flamenco dancers had all died out, along comes flamenco singers, dancers and guitarists who are completely superb. The production that Clandio Segovia and Hector. Orezzoli have put together at the Mark Hellinger Theater might seem to take a cue from their previous hit. "Tango Argentino" — the dancers again do not belong to one comments but are loosely linked. to one company but are loosely linked through a series of numbers.

Yet this is a format traditional to flanenco itself. The true flamenco dancer is self-absorbed, reaching inward — a soloist even when dancing with a partner. This is the essence that the production has pre-served with its gypsy performers. Al-though flamenco music, and thus its dance forms, looks back to Andalusian sources as well as the gypsy beritage, it is the gypsy with whom flamenco art has been identi-

For many, flamenco remains a folk form. But it is hardly a musical or dance genre that can easily be picked up like a square dance. Indeed, one of flamenco's characteristics is its deeply hermetic na-ture. "Flamenco Puro" demonstrates that it is accessible to all as entertainment. And yet flamenco's depths seem to be plumbed only by those who are mitiated into its mysteries - into its complex rhythms, structures and more important, the distilled cries of joy and pain that lie at its

That foundation is clearly an aesthetic one. For all its popular roots, flamenco is an art. It would be wrong to bemoan the fact that the performers in "Flamenco Puro" are being seen outside the caves of Granada. They are first-rate, highly trained professionals.

The show's opening, the bulerias, has a strong ritual cast. The entire company is clustered in a circle, a communal round whose magnetic center seems to draw in the dancers. There is an air of secrecy that dissipates only when the dancers open up into a semicircle to face the public. The curve of their pattern duplicates the curve of the basic and apt set designed by Segovia and Orezzoli.

In this abstract bull ring (a huge hang-ing curtain with panels in front to suggest entrances), the dancers come forward like bullfighters to display their art and skill before they fade quietly into its darkened passages. A carefully structured jam session, the bulerias introduces each dancer

Within the range of individual styles, the basic overall style is apparent. It is nonacademic, yet completely disciplined; the form of each state and investigations. the form of each song and dance is strictly maintained but allows room for expression of personality. Thus Antonio Mon-toya (El Farruco) has a pure staccato style while the statuesque Manuela Carrasco is a brooding figure in white, contrasted with Adela Chaqueta, whose raw power as a singer is belied by her first sweet and grandmotherly dance as she holds her skirt.

The images of the 1920s come to life in the sad song of Antonio Nuñez (El Chocolate) in the martinete. The beat of the survil is heard behind him as he comes forward in the spotlight, opening and closing his fist. History both remembered and forgotten is summed up in this number, one of the most moving on the program, as Núñez begins to sing. His voice quavers, even chokes. The sound of the anvil accelerates. He stops, his face is shadowed as he exits. History is dismissed with a final

Yet history is ever present in flamenco. The martinete as a musical form has its roots in the beginning of the 16th century, when the gypsies were initially persecuted in Spain. Among those who gave up their nomadic ways, many settled to become blacksmiths, singing older songs known as the *tonas* that were punctuated by their hammers. Another musicological interpretation suggests that the martinete was a work song that had religious roots. In any case, there is agreement that the songs refer to God, death and anguish. You

Pilar Montoya (La Faraona), "short, plump and dynamic."

don't have to know Spanish to understand

How then to explain the change in mood in the next entry, the caña - highly theatricalized as four women dance to the accompaniment of three male singers and three guitarists? Flamenco remains an art of extremes. And for all its internalization through each dancer, it can be molded toward other expressive ends.

The music in this number reaches back to a liturgical source. Hence the solemnity felt instantly as Carrasco, Angelita Vargas, and the two sisters Pilar and Rosario Montoya (La Faraona and La Farrucuita) float out, white shawls wrapped around their gray dresses and sprigs of white flowers in their hair.

Four graces or four witches at a coven? Neither, of course, but the ambivalence in this blend of grace and strength is titillating. Flamenco can never be completely abstract in a nonobjective sense. It is abstract in the sense that it distills emotions

- even those we cannot understand. A backcloth drops down for the joyful suite, known as the alegrias. This is a

chance for each soloist to show off his or her artistry. Chaqueta's gravelly exuberant voice sets the scene. José Cortés (El Bian-casao) is commanding in his matador stance, fast in his heelwork after a few light stamps. These precede an accelerated outburst of turns and heelwork until he finally throws his arms into the air.

HE actual steps can change from night to night since flamenco dancing is based on improvisation within structure. It is clear that the dancers have distinctive styles. Vargas, with ber marvelous strong face and equally determined dancing, uses her shawl as a cape and then as a wrap around a moving pelvis in a dance that nonetheless has a certain mark of pride. Her rotating wrists and curlicued hand gestures, punctuated with toe tapping, show us heelwork that is more unusual than expected.

Carrasco, imposing not only in height but in her grandeur, enters in a green shawl, an embodiment of sculptural sensuality. Her footwork is leggy, full of swings and she scoops her entire body into the turns. The initial impression of monumentality is never lost.

Stylistically different from the others in his calculated elegance, Eduardo Serrano (El Guito) remains a paragon of gypsy soul. Slim, wiry, seemingly reserved in this first dance, he will astound all later in the program when his pulled-up silhouette and the clear rhythms of his beelwork dissolve into a frenzied ball of energy -he whips off his jacket, twists it like a lariat above his head and with abrupt calm. walks haughtily off. The soul of the alegrias, however, is provided by Rosario Montoya in her earthy strut, ber bouncing shoulder, ber coquetush preface to the kicks and fiery rhythms of her heelwork.

As usual some of the deepest moments come from the older singers. The soleares features Fernanda de Utretra, standing and singing intensely and breathily, fisis clenched, until she relaxes and steps back after each verse.

The tarantos is the only attempt at narrative - an abstract drama (with no ehoreographer credited) in which Serrano turns his attention to two women in black Victorian clothes. The setting is patriarchal - Montova, the senior dancer in the group, enters with a cane and erupts into his own brief frenzy as the other company members surround the principals. The "dialogue" is effected through heel stamping. The confrontation suggests a distillation of several plays by Federico Garcia Lorea.

Pilar Montoya dances very little but when she does, there is no missing her. Short, plump, and dynamic, she jumps into the tangos with the gypsy's complete lack of inhibition. Swishing her skirt, she wiggles her pelvis and yet maintains ber own earthy gracefulness. Vargas in the tientos offers a range of heel-ork that moves from the delicate and refined to the sudden open-legged sharp bears that is a hallmark of gypsy style. Carrasco. a mar among stars, exudes a totally feminine voluptuousness in the soleares. Eyes cast down, hip jutting out, she points a linger upward and throws her bead back as she rips into a hurst of staccato surprise. We know then that flamenco's secret is its very

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The Indelicate Art of Retouching History

by Michael Gibson

ARIS — George Orwell described it in "1984," evoking the tremendous bureaucracies whose job it was to remodel history according to the flux of events of his nightmare states from day to day.

He did not make it up: an occasionally amusing but frequently chilling exhibition provides a pretty wide-ranging survey of the practice. Examples are borrowed from most of the totalitarian regimes. and the exhibition presents the original and the retouched photos side by side. Lenin, for instance, is shown standing on a makeshift tribune, haranguing troops in May, 1920. On the steps, waiting their turn to speak, are Leon Trotsky and Lev Kamenev, Both are still there in a Soviet publication of 1923, but in all the later ones the wooden steps are

More recently, Alexander Dubcek was excised from a picture in which he stood with other officials in front of Saint Vitus' cathedral in Prague in March 1968. This required the elimination of the entire span of a stained glass window and about ten yards of the cathedral's facade.

The Chinese can be even more blatant. A picture taken on the Sept. 18, 1976, shows the entire Chinese leadership standing, heads bowed, in a single line and observing three minutes of silence in memory of Mao Zedong. Soon after the Gang of Four was in disgrace, and Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, and her friends were simply painted over, leaving broad gaps in the line-up. The merry-goround of favor and disgrace also shows Peng Chen, onetime mayor of Beijing, appearing in a jeep with Mao, being deleted, then reappearing after having

Some revelations have a ghastly quality. In 1944,

Historic facelift: the picture on the right was taken by Edgar Snow of a shabby, unshaven Mao in 1936.



for instance, the Nazis compelled Kurt Gerron, a German actor, to make a film showing how splendid life was in the Terezin concentration camp ("So schon war es in Terezin" was, in fact, the movie's title). All kinds of amenities were brought in to brighten things up. The picture showed Karel Ancel, then an inmate, conducting a symphony or-chestra. After the film was finished, 11 trainloads of people who had participated in it were sent off to Auschwitz — 1,600 children among them — and



Years later artists improved on it to create one of the most famous "holy images" of the Chinese leader (left).

exterminated. Gerron was one of inem, but he managed to pass his notes and documents on to a friend. Ancel survived.

Propaganda ruses were occasionally practiced by others, of course, but in the instances given in this show, they were marked by humor or a certain cheerful insouciance. A famous newsreel sequence that shows Hitler dancing the jig after having received the French capitulation in 1940 was, in fact, a doctored film. John Grierson, who then ran

the Canadian Information and Propaganda Service, noticed that Hitler raised his leg quite high at one point. The frames had been duplicated several times over to give the impression that the dictator was dancing. The propaganda value was excellent, says Alain Jaubert, whose book is the hasis of this exhibition, and the sequence provoked much indignation in Allied countries.

Many countries, lacking photographic documents of crucial historic events, do not hesitate to use shots from movies made years later. Soviet history books borrow in this way to document the storming of the Winter Palace, the Chinese to illustrate the Long March, the Vietnamese to reconstruct the battle of Dien Bien Phu, the Khmer Rouge their life in the forest. All these shots are now presented as authentic. A British Army film unit known as "Chet's Circus" (because it was run by a Sergeant Chetwyn), used to reconstruct hattle sequences for better effect. The difference, Jaubert points out, is that the matter was

A number of examples are from the French press. The Communist weekly La Terre doctored a photo showing two policemen grappling with a demonstrator in 1963. Obviously feeling that the picture was not forceful enough, the retoucher provided one of the cops with a raised truncheon. And in 1982 Le Figaro Magazine lost a lawsuit after publishing a picture purportedly showing Miskito Indians being butchered by "barbudos" in Nicaragua. In fact the scene represented Red Cross workers hurning corpses of victims of both sides for reasons of hygiene. Le Figaro Magazine had painted out the Red Cross insignia and flag. The massacre was a reality — but the picture was a

"Les photos qui falsifient l'histoire," Musée d'Ar: Moderne de la Ville de Paris, through Jan. 11.

WEEKEND

Film: Realist Feat, A Rare Biography

by Mark Hunter

ARIS — "Whatever the film, its goal is to give us the illusion of seeing real events passing before us as if in daily reality," wrote the French crit-ic André Bazin in his book "Orson Welles." Whether explicitly realist or not, a great film must draw us so far in that we forget it is illusion and experience it as avidly and helplessly as do its characters. The Soviet director Alexei Guerman's "Moi Drug Ivan Lapchine" ("My Friend Ivan Lapchine," showing here as "Mon Ami fvan Lapchine") fully achieves that feat.

Adapted by the director from his father Yuri Guerman's short stories, the film recounts a hard winter in the lives of several men who share a small apartment in a muddy provincial city. The story is told from the standpoint of an old man looking back to 1935, Lapchine (Andrei Boltnev), a district police chief haunted by combat memories from the civil war, allows his writer friend Khanine (Andrei Mironov) to live with them. Khanine is recovering from his bereavement at the death of his wife. Lapchine falls in love with Natasha (Nina Rouslanova), who chooses Khanine instead. In the course of a hunt for a bandit, which Khanine has eagerly joined to gather material for a play, the writer is badly wounded. Lapchine saves Khanine's life, then returns to the chase and executes the bandit. At film's end, Khanine and Natasha leave for Moscow, and Lapchine resumes his duties.

The plot and setting are not greatly different from those of an American western. One can easily imagine Clint Eastwood in Lapchine's role, riding his battered motorcycle to a final sbowdown. But Guerman's frontier contains no such charismatie beroes, and no one takes Lapchine for one. His stature is at

once entirely modest, and rendingly great. The key to the film can be found in an anecdote split into two segments of perhaps 30 seconds each. A youth group has installed a cage at the local theater. In it they place a fox and a hen as an experiment in peaceful coexistence. The next time we see the cage only the fox remains. "They forgot to feed the fox," wisecracks Lapchine's cynical colleague Okoshkin (played with brilliant ec-centricity by A. Jarkov); "goodbye friendship." In a world divided between the foxes

fords him the prerogatives of a predator, Lapchine accepts the terrible obligation of his bumanity — to deny his hungers instead of feeding on the weak.

That the close of this film comes both as a surprise and an inevitability confirms that Guerman has delivered a classic, which can be seen over and over without exhausting its depth. That this is only the fourth film he has been permitted to make - its release was held up for four years, and one of his previ-ous features was delayed for 15 years — in a career that began in 1967 is a condemnation of censorship. One can only hope that the acclaim for this film will afford Guerman fresh opportunities.

How many great political biographies can be counted in the history of cinema? Barely any, perhaps because film is more suited for the presentation of action and ambience than it is for ideas. The exception that comes to mind is John Ford's "Young Mr. Lincoln" 1939), which turns history into courtroom drama, thus proving the rule. The thinness of this genre is one reason the West German director Margarethe von Trotta's "Rosa Laxemburg" can be counted among the most

ambitious and best-realized films of its kind. Von Trotta and the leading player, Barbara Sukowa (winner of the best actress award at Cannes for this role), present Luxemburg
— whose pre-World War I socialist activism earned her the nickname "Rosa the Red" -as a person born to fight. She is incapable of betraying her principles for a moment. The psychological side of her struggles, one of the traps of the genre, is barely touched on.

Daniel Obrychski, superbly counterpointing Sukowa in what must have been an unrewarding role, plays Rosa's lover, who betrayed her with another woman. After throwing him out. Sukowa says, "I will throw myself into an agitation that will swallow me and my sick heart." But when her heart beals, she keeps on agitating. There is no accounting for ber passion to change the world, and von Trotta wisely does not try.

One can only applaud the skill with which von Trotta's script captures the turmoil of this era, in flasbbacks from Luxemburg's prison term. She was incarcerated by German authorities at the beginning of World War I. and released only three weeks after amnesty was declared for political prisoners



following Germany's defeat. The growth of the Social Democratic movement from 1899, its curious mix of bourgeois aspiration and revolutionary cant, and its self-betrayal on the eve of the war, are unsparingly detailed, and not without bumor.

Perhaps the greatest flaw of film biograpby as a genre is its tendency to counterpoint the maudlin and the heroic (think, if you can bear it, of Don Ameche and Loretta Young in "The Alexander Graham Bell Story"). Sukowa avoids that mistake, but at a price. There is always a suppressed tension in her voice, an awareness that life contains no respite. Lovers, comrades, opponents can never be allowed to transgress her values. In effect, her emotional dynamic range has been compressed so that a whisper carries the force of a shout.

"If I'm hard on others," says Sukowa at one point, "I'm even barder on myself." The film as a whole backs her up. It is as true a portrait as we are ever likely to see of the activist women of our century.

Jcan-François Stévenin began in cinema as a technician before turning to acting in 1969 at the age of 25 and directing his first film ("Le Passe-Montagne") in 1978, His new film, "Double Messieurs," shows that his years in secondary roles with directors such as François Truffaut were not wasted. The casting of this film and its platooning of minor characters is virtuosic, as is its technique. The cinematographer, Pascal Marti, must have gone crazy setting up the fast tracking shots and changes in lighting that give the movie much of its breakneck

rhythm. If only one could pay the same compliment to Stevenin's script.

This confused, breakneck tale of two buddies whose visit to a long-lost friend in Grenoble turns into a bungled kidnapping of the friend's glamorous wife (Carole Bouquet, who has never used her beauty to greater effect) rests largely on Yves Afonso's manic power in the lead role of Leo. Afonso's career was dead-ended for years because he closely resembles Jean-Paul Belmondo, and it is wonderful how Stevenin makes a gag of the fact. Not only does Léo possess a lifesize poster of Belmondo, he's a funhouse version of his hero, an unguided muscle dragging Stèvenin (playing François, a hangdog businessman) into an adventure that increasingly promises to end in disaster.

There are two ways of viewing the film's sudden letdown with half an bour left to go. It could be that Stevenin could not maintain or extend the madness, but more likely he attempted a difficult maneuver that fell sbort. Saved from her abductors by her lover, then abandoned by him and his friends to resume her empty life with an absentee busband, Bouquet turns back to Léo and Francois, and the film's momentum abruptly implodes. One gets the feeling that Stevenin was stumbling - literally, in the film's beautiful closing images — toward the clue that would pull it all together, but lost it in the

Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes

Sistine Frescoes Scare

by Douglas C. McGill

HE restoration of Michelangelo's frescoes in the Sistine Chapel may cause irreparable damage to the paintings by removing part of the works and by exposing their fragile pigments to pollution, artificial light and burnidity. everal experts say.

The 12-year restoration, one of the largest such projects ever undertaken, had until now received nearly unanimous praise from art scholars for artistic integrity and care for the original work. Most scholars seem still to favor the project, although in recent months opposition bas grown.

Among those who have lately spoken against the restoration is Toti Scialoja, former director of the Museum of Fine Arts in Rome, who warned that the restoration night be removing a layer of shadowing that

Michelangelo applied.

Gianhugi Colalucci, chief conservator of the Vatican museums, and several leading Michelangelo scholars continue to assert that the restoration is safe and worthwhile. Colalucci said the Vatican museums were designing a sophisticated climate-control system that would protect the frescoes from pollution and from the beat and bumidity

aused by throngs of tourists. He also said the restoration was being carefully conducted to ensure that no layer of overpainting by the master's hand were being removed. "Every moment of work," he said, "is very carefully monitored through a series of technical procedures to assure that no coloring is lost."

James Beck, chairman of the department of art history and archeology at Columbia University and a scholar of Renaissance art, said he was less concerned with the problem of removing overpainting than with the dan-gers of uncovering the frescoes.

"The pollutants we have today didn't exist

500 years ago," he said. "We don't know what effects they will have." In an article in Arts magazine, Beck suggested that the restoration be stopped for as long as a genera-tion, until the impact of the cleaning could

So far, all 14 lunettes, the arch-shaped frescoes framing the windows just under the ceiling have been completed. One-fourth to one-third of the ceiling frescoes have been restored.

An early enthusiast of the restoration proect. Beck became alarmed after a recent visit to Rome, where he saw several frescoes by other artists, including Raphael and Botticelli, that had been restored less than a decade ago. The works that had looked fresh

and bright after the restoration - much as the cleaned portions of the Michelangelo frescoes look today — bad turned "undistinguished and flat," he said. He believes 20this century pollutants may have caused the deterioration. Yet several scholars and restoration experts said they saw no reason

for alarm. Speaking of the other frescoes Beck saw. John Shearman, a professor of art history at Princeton University and a leading Michelangelo scholar, said. "I think they simply got, dirty again, and I don't think anybody should be surprised. What I do think is we! have to be much more careful about the

atmosphere in the chapel from now on."

Andrea Rothe, chief art restorer at the cast Maiseum in Malibu, California, saides The effects of the 20th century on a frescor happens if it's clean or it's not clean. This is a porous surface, not like varnish on an oil, painting. When you have the dirt on, your can't see what's happening."

The restoration might be removing a layer of shadowing that

Michelangelo applied.

The most contested question about the restoration has been whether the Valican. restorers are removing a layer of paint or a shading substance that Michelangelo maxim have applied to add depth and volume to his. figures and to harmonize the fresco's bril-liant colors. Alexander Eliot, a former art. editor of Time magazine who in 1967 spent six weeks inspecting the frescoes from a scaffolding for a documentary film, has spent the past two years attempting to persuade the Vatican that the restoration is, misguided Just below and sometime indistinguishable from the grime being removed, from the frescoes, he said; are vast areas of a secco work that he said Michelangelo applied over the first, quick painting done with wetpaint on wet plaster.

Yet Colalucci said that chemical analysis was done whenever there was a question of a secco painting, and that such painting was left untouched.

Many art historians believe that a major discovery of the restoration has been of the astonishingly quick, sure hand with which Michelangelo painted the frescoes.

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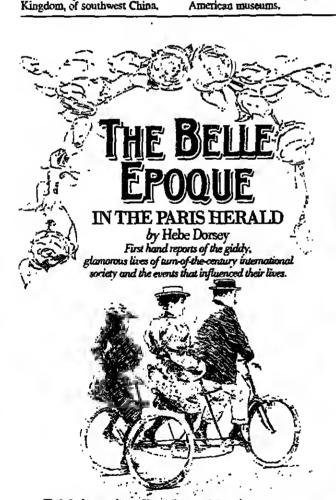
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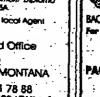
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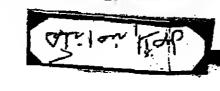
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Chic Versus Cute In New York Sho In New York Shows

me, courtesy of Calvin Klein, whose collection keeps delivering the essence of American sportswear.

Ralph Lauren, the other major designer to show in the past few days, moved out of sportswear toward more Parisian, elegant clothes. As for Oscar de la Renta, he managed to touch all bases — from clean-cut severity to pour and bouffant skirts, which he handled with a measurable degree of wit. ..

Although the bubble is what is happening in fashion today, Klein's approach was pure and spare. His favorite shape was a cuffed, off-the-shoulder dress which he made of ca-

HEBE DORSEY

sual striped jersey, red crepe de chine or striped chiffon — a relief after an overdose

of gitz.

Klein also made some long and full trenchcoats, using checks, which gave them a jauntier slant. Short dresses looked like elongated T-shirts. Soft cashmere sweaters were worn with impeccably cnt, light gabardine

pants.

Skirts ranged from mid-thigh to mid-calf but the overall result was young and fresh. Shapes were simple but the quality of the valuries and the workmanship gave this collection a inxurious signature.

Only Americans, it seems, can come up with the perfect blouse and pants, and Klein

showed plenty of them.
Then, just for fun, Klein threw in some crinoline-skirted dresses as well as a few bubbles; but there was no question that these were just spices in a very basic soup. Asked if his new Paris boutique on the Place de la Madeleine had influenced his collection, Lauren said: "Absolutely. I was very impressed by the elegance of Paris and I

think that's what people want now - elegance and glamour." Lauren may not be the most inventive designer in the world but the strength of his. vision — Victorian one day, Deauville the next — is now influencing major designers in Europe. His long, fluid silk dresses in Liber-ty millefleur — reminiscent of Deanville in the '20s - were all over Paris and Milan last

This time, Lauren was off on another. tangent. In a more grown-up mood, he left behind the pretty jeunes filles of seasons past with their prim lace collars and diradl skirts and looked towards the days of Audrey Hepburn and Paris when it sizzled. The results were adult dresses, basically in the same long and fluid shapes, but carried out in serious black-and-white prints. The models wore spiky high heels, pearl chokers and big black halo hats, all recking of the '50s.

"The other new Lauren prints are more. tender 18th-century florals in misty colors. The subtle charm of Lauren worked also when he showed his girl-next-door look with pants and cashmere twin-sets — always in soft marshmallow shades. The short tweed jackets over long silk dresses were another felicitous idea. As usual, Lauren had perfect accessories, with expensive alligator belts and sandals.

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At Oscar de la Renta's, the Crayola colors opened the show, which social with mad, long-busted sequined dresses over short, crinolined skirts. The allcashmere beginning, especially the drapedaround-the neck dresses, were reminiscent of Halston while the peplum suit was Ungaro's two seasons ago. But de la Renta wrapped it all up in an attractive sauce and his clothes are said to sell well - Bloomingdale's is opening a de la Renta houtique, according to its fashion director Kal Ruttenstein - because his clothes look more expensive than

A charmer in real life, de la Renta belonss to the school of thought that there is no use

EW YORK — Things have came rocking the fashion boat: all he wants is to back to normal on Seventh Avenine blouses under striped or tailored suits, the soft trumpet-shaped silk dresses and more than enough ruffles to turn any woman into a naughty coquette.

Carolyne Roehm has to watch it. After establishing a \$6-million business in only four seasons, this richly-married designer is now tending to let it go to her head. Her fashion approach, which started with seductiveness at all costs, has now turned saccha-

In her defense, there is no gap between her grand lifestyle and her embroidered-todeath clothes. Goodness knows there are enough women in New York city alone whose life is glitzier than "Dynasty" to justify such elaboration, but one still questions if that is good enough reason to turn women into so many Christmas trees.

The best of Roehm were the most disciplined moments such as the long-waisted, ruffled dresses and the pretty pink group. Among the embroidered group, the ones with a natifical theme, anchors and all, stood out. The pink cabbage roses pinned on the front of otherwise classic gray suits were another case of gilding the lily.

But, as her press release put it: "The coquette, with all her winsome ways, is back



Calvin Klein: trench coats.



Ralph Lauren: elegance of long lines and big hats.

Calvin Klein: simple, checked evening dress.



Oscar de la Renta: taffeta ruffles.

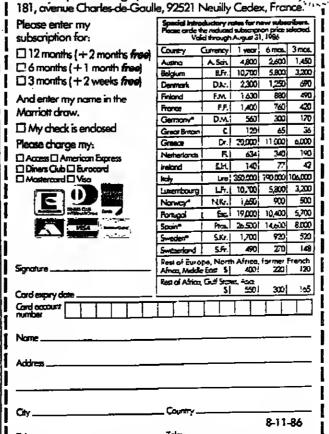
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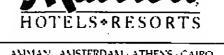
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Gasdia: Singing Goes With Acting

by John Rockwell

EW YORK - The Metropolitan Opera has come under fire recently important new singers quickly caough. But in the case of Cecilia Gasdia, perhaps the most widely admired of the younger Italian sopranos, the Met has moved with some alacrity.

Gasdia, who only made her formal stage debut four years ago, has already been called "our national vocal phenomenon" by Milan's orriere della Sera, and she made her Met debut Thursday night in Gomod's "Romeo et Juliette," vith Alfredo Kraus as Romeo and Placido Domingo conducting.

Last week, in between an ensemble rehearsal and a French diction session. Gasdia took time for a contersation. Small, quick and clever, Sine 26-year-old soprano is learning -English, but still relies on a translator. She dresses with businesslike relegance, and talks the same way -although here her brisk professionalism is shot through with hints of girlish enthusiasm.

Since this is her first staged per-formance in New York, Gasdia's primary impact here thus far has pen from recordings and two concert appearances last season. But she thinks of herself as a singing actress, and her reviews make much of her intense stage appearance and viscerally theatrical phrasing.

[Of her Met debut, Donal Henahan wrote in The New York Times that "the elegant but passionate Miss Gasdia seems to be one of those natural actresses with whom audiences can quickly fail in love. and for good reason. Those who go to the opera to listen for large and brilliant voices may be initially dis-appointed in her, but she has already learned what it means to phrase meaningfully and color

"."I am a singing actress," she said proudly. "I can't sing very well moving in another direction.



Cecilia Gasdia with Alfredo Kraus and Domingo.

without acting. When I act, I sing

Indeed, Gasdia might seem in a direct line of succession from Maria Callas - especially since she was inspired to take up singing by hearing a Callas recording in her mid-teens, and since she now specializes in the bel canto repertory Callas did so much to popularize.

"I am crazy for her." Gasdia said in English with a quick smile. "But there is no real similarity between us. My voice is small; hers was large and forceful. The one thing I did learn from her was to follow the score as written."

This neo-Toscaninian credo does oot really reflect Gasdia's true gifts. As she readily concedes, she is an instinctive artist, for all her verbal intelligence — just like Callas.

One aspect of Gasdia's singing that has drawn comment has been her predilection for extremely soft singing - indeed, when so many singers of her generation have been accused of forcing, Gasdia almost croons like a pop singer. Gasdia agrees that she used to sing like that, but contends that she is now

"May voice has changed -a natural evolution. The envelope of sound has opened up, and the voice has grown larger."

Born in Verona, Gasdia earned degrees in classical literature and piano. She used to give piano recitals and even oow she accompanies herself while preparing scores. "I study with myself," she said, ven-turing another English phrase. She also manages herself in Italy, although she has a U.S. manager. Her home now is in Florence.

Her career was launched in spectacular fashion when in 1980 she won the Maria Callas Competition put on by Italian television - the same prize that propelled Katia Ricciarelli to instant stardom a de-

cade earlier. Her formal stage debut came in January 1982 in Florence in Bellini's "I Capuletti ed i Montecchi." as Juliet in that version of Shakespeare's play. Her American stage debut was in the same opera last fall in Chicago, and now it's the same character — Gounod's Juliette this time - for her Met-debut. The Florence appearance was followed by a triumphant last-minute hard." substitution for Montserrat Ca-

Abbado's all-star production and recording of Rossini's "Viaggio a Reims" and appeared in two installments Franco Zeffirelli's new staging of "La Traviata" -- in Florence conducted by Carlos Kleiber and in Paris with Zubin Mehta. Despite her success as Mimi and Violetta, Gasdia has decided for the next few years to concentrate on bel canto — Rossini and Bellini, especially — and the French reper-

> and is at least interested in contemporary opera, although she says she is searching for something serious that is also singable and popular. Right now, there are no firm plans for future Met engagements, but talks continue. In the meantime, she says she is completely content to be working with Kraus and Domingo, both for the first time. "I love Domingo's tenor," she said of her conductor. "He's such an artist and musician. And Kraus

tory. She plans to continue with the

18th-century concert repertory,

"Anna Bolena" at La Scala. Since then, she has sung Lin in

"Turandot" in the Verona Arena,

done both Anne Trulove in Stra-

vinsky's "Rake's Progress" and

Mimi in "La Bohème" for Ken Russell, taken the leading role in

sionalism and style and humanity; he has everything." Careers as spectacular as Gasdia's lead to questions about the premature vocal burnout of so many young singers - a fate that some critics ascribe to Ricciarelli.

is 'stupendo' - 100 percent profes-

"There is a danger of being caught up in success, of singing all the time," Gasdia agrees. "If singers sing too much just to make money, it's not worth it. I made mistakes myself for a few years. But what's important is to realize your mistakes and to correct them. "I can only do my best if I'm not tired. Now I don't like to sing too

much; I take lots of vacations. But when I do sing, I work very, very

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R\$\$ 1 Dec 182.00 182.50 Pro 84d 184.25 184.25 184.50 180.50 175.00 171.00 1.10 ,84 PARIS — Anheuser Busch Co., the U.S. brewing concern, said Fright day that it will be quoted on the Paris Bourse, starting Nov. 17.

A company vice president, Jerry Ritter, said Anheuser Busch would also be quoted in London, Zurich, Basel and Geneva in a more in strengthen its presence in Europe and broaden its shareholding best. No dates for the other maintain were given 1985 201 207 5,49 1985 55,5 6,45 2,02 Estimated telet val. 10,876 Colls: Thu. vol. 7,223 bren let. 57,165 Pars : Thu. vol. 2,178 apen let. 51,166 987.00 890.00 886.09 669.00 913.00 913.00 910.00 913.00 2.60 1.00 .021 1.061 1.381 1.40 PRIS PET 7
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Selling price of necklace weighing 168 carars: \$902,000.

Diamonds Making

EW YORK -The ultimate in.

labeling is probably to be found in jewelry. Some jewels

are great works of art but, for

many decades, prices have been governed by precisely worded definitions of grades

This applies to diamonds more than any

other category, according to François Cur-iel, director of Christie's jewelry depart-ment in New York. The classification

chart, from D (for diamonds) to Z, determines the price per carst — always shortened to "ct."

No self-respecting dealer would dream of buying or selling diamonds of the best color (D through F), even when set in a

icwel without the accompanying certifi-

cate establishing their grading delivered by a gemological laboratory, preferably the Gemological Institute of America in

Backed by such impeccable credentials,

one might assume, the market for top-

notch diamonds would always remain

strong. The recent past has proved that, like so many beautiful abstractions, that

assumption is utterly false. The market has

only just emerged from one of its direst

Disaster set in early in 1981, when diamond professionals fell victims to their

own success. Demand had reached such a

high point that investors who were finan-

ciers but not gem experts invaded the market. They pushed prices up to an unre-

alistic level and swapped scraps of paper

- the gemological institute certificates -

without so much as giving the gens a

passing glance. The gem professionals vir-tually stopped buying, scared by the artifi-

crises that lasted a good five years.

Sparkling Comeback

cially high level of prices, and the bottom

fell out of the market.
Within 10 days, in March 1981, the

price of a one-carat stone D-flawless -

the top — dropped from \$55,000 to \$20,000. On June 11, 1981, a 1.08 ct dia-

mond, classified as D-flawless, made

Three years later, the market began to

totter back to its March 1981 position. On April 11, 1984, a 31.35 ct thamond, D-flawless, sold at Christie's New York for \$880,000, that is \$28,000 per ct. This might be seen by a nonspecialist as a dramatic improvement on the \$10.185 and trained.

improvement on the \$10,185 per ct price of

June 1981. But it is not nearly as marked

as suggested by the abstract comparison of

A 31.35 ct diamond in the D-flawless

category is a great rarity, immensely more desirable by professional standards than

provement still had a long way to go.

This has just taken place in New York.
On Oct. 21, at Sotheby's, a 31.47 ct dia-

mond, D-flawless, went up to \$1.76 mil-

The next day at Christic's, a necklace of 128 diamonds weighing 168 cts, ranging from E to F on the gemological scale, reached \$902,000, 50 percent more than

the highest expectations. True, the neck-

lace is the work of Harry Winston. It has

the typical design of circular, pear and

marquise cut diamonds, suggestive of gar-

The successful bidder was Laurence

Graf of London, who could probably be called the king of diamonds. Those in the

lands of leaves and blossoms.

lion, or \$56,000 per ct.

\$10,185 per ct at Christie's New York.

Impeccable Credentials

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ART/ANTIQUES/198

The Importance of Connections

Labels Becoming Key Criteria of Buyers

By Souren Melikian

ONDON - All of a sudden labels are becoming the overriding consideration on the art market. Beauty, technical mastery, importance within the artist's oenvre are no longer the primary criteria that they used to be. Description is everything. The

more precise, the better. This major shift is drastically modifying the price structure. The phenomenon has been in-creasingly perceptible over the past three years but never yet quite so blazantly as in the last few months. Perhaps the most extreme aspect of the trend is the new willingness of museums and dealers to pay huge prices for pictures considered to be the work of famous old masters even where their dilapidated condition would have made them very hard to sell for any substantial amount of money until, say, five years ago at the

In April 1985, there was the extraordinary episode of the "Adoration of the Magi," sold by Christie's, which described it as the work of Andrea Mantegna. The picture in tempera and oil on canvas 21.3 by 26.9 inches (54.6 by 69.2 centimeters) has pale colors due to wear, made worse by relining. The flat surface gives one the ampleasant impression of having had its paint froned into the texture of the canvas.

The anonymous restorer had a go at some of the faces, which may account for the strange appearance of one of the kings whose expression pears to be closer to 19th-century realism than appears to be closer to symmetrics. The picture is disconcerting enough for some to wonder about the actual attribution. However, Ronald Lightbown, the author of the catalogue raisonne of Mantegna's ocuvre, accepts it, and nowadays inclusion or promise of a future inclusion in a catalogue raisonné is enough to muffle dissent-

ing voices.

In the past, the painting would hardly have caused a sensation. Christie's was fortunate enough to have the director of the National Gallery of Scotland in Edinburgh, Tim Clifford, anxious to keep the picture in Britain. This ensured it a wonderful advertising campaign free of charge. The Paul Getty Museum carried the prize, if that is the word, for £8.1 million, about \$11 million at the time.

his year, there was a replay of the Mantegna act in a minor key. In June it was Sotheby's turn to offer in Monte Carlo "The Holy Family with Saint Elizabeth and Saint John Baptist." It is perhaps more convincing as a Mantegna, but there is even less of the original left intact on the canvas. Onethird would seem to be entirely its own, the rest surviving in varying degrees of preservation un-der the layer of restoration work carried out early in the century. Estimated at about 5 million francs, it went up to 17.6 million francs (\$2.2 million) paid by a Scandinavian dealer and his

Like the Paul Getty picture, it will no doubt find a buyer on the grounds that no other Mante-gna in private hands is recorded. True, no doubt. But in the old days, it took more than a label to cause a stir - the picture had to live up to its author's name.

Remarkably enough, the attraction of labels is not confined to institutions, where the overall trend is increasingly to give precedence to art historical considerations over aesthetic choices. It is having even stronger effects on private

SOUREN MELIKIAN covers the art markets for

buyers. What has been happening in the lower echelons of the art market is astonishing. In the Impressionist field, where the great masterpieces are, for the greater part, locked up

in museums, pictures that carry great signatures but otherwise bear little relationship to the work that made these names famous, are now being treated deferentially.
In November 1985, in New York, a pair of





Mantegna painting, above left, sold for \$2.2 million. Foggini sculpture depicting Samson slaying two Philistines. Maxime Maufra's view of the Eiffel Tower (9.5 by 6.5 inches).

decorative panels by Renoir representing two women respectively playing the cello and drumming a tambourine came up at Sotheby's. With the laurel gariands that frame them and the fat winged fellows meant as putti that bover over them, they look like Impressionist parodies of the Louis XV style. A dealer sitting next to me in Sotheby's huge ground-floor room stared incredulously as they soared to \$495,000.

On June 23, Christie's duplicated the feat with trompe l'oeil for a friend who had a house in the country, the composition of flowers seen through a window is prettier than the pot-bellied women. But it is equally remote from the mas-ter's great creations in the Impressionist style. At \$335,000 it was inordinately expensive.

Four days later, the Renoir label effect made itself felt in Paris at a sale conducted by Eric Bufferand. A very small sketch in oils, 8.7 inches by 9.9 inches, which looks like a cutout from one of those larger canvases on which Renoir would make pictorial working notes, was offered under the ambitious title "Portrait of a Seated Woman." The sullen, bloated face seen sideways, the unfinished hand that looks like a ham and the blackish brown hastily smeared as a hackground are so hadly done that one wonders how much of it is from Renoir's hand

However, a reassuring line in small type below

the entry specified (in French): "To be illustrated in the Pierre-Auguste Renoir Catalogue Raisonne being prepared by Mr. François Daulte." It worked. Substance is no longer required. The name or, to be accurate, the guarantee of a name, will do. The ham-handed lady sold for 477,906 francs (\$72,400).

The world record in this line must be the painting sold the day before, also at Drouot, by the group Ader Picard Tajan. This time, the characteristics that are about the sole virtues of the picture. A woman — Camille Monet — emerges from blossoming bushes, her hands clasped over ber head as if to cry out in horror as she watches a child sprawling in the grass, its limbs spread out like those of a road casualty. The composition is centerless. A Chinese porcelain seat is rather pointlessly pressed against the right-hand side, in the upper part of the compo-sition, and a garden stool is cropped by the

frame in the bottom part.

It is hard to resist the feeling that this must be a reject left lying in the studio after the artist had cut off part of the canvas to put it to better use. There is no signature, but only the stamp devised many years after Monet's death by legatees anxious to authenticate unsigned leftovers found in

Continued on page 12

Continued on page 13 the International Herald Tribune.

A Tastemaker

Madeleine Castaing Keeps 19th Century Alive

By Suzanne Slesin

ARIS — The exterior of the black-fronted shop at the Rue Jacob and the Rue Bonaparte in the sixth arrondissement is austere, so that most people walk by with only a casual glance at the interior. The small lamps, cachepots and candlesticks look as if they had been in the windows for decades and probably have.

The store belongs to Madeleine Castaing, an antiques dealer and interior decorator and a legend among professionals who are comoissents of the 19th century. Descending the few steps into the dimly lighted shop, which is partly below street level, is like walking into a 19th-century

Madame Castaing is more than 90 years old. For 40 years, she has been a not-so-secret source for antiques dealer who became a celebrity when she was interviewed on French television last spring.

Dressed in black, with black knitted stockings, heavily

hidded eyes and red lips, she is seated when she receives visitors, in one of the rooms in which the furniture is arranged to look like a private salon. She is quite frail and walks with a cane.

The slightly dilapidated look of the shop - museum quality pieces mix with more esoteric wares, such as the atom furniture and flea-market finds that Madame Castaing champions - is the look in vogue among today's

Madame Castaing is as enthusiastic and engaging about the objects that surround her as she was when she opened her first shop on the Rue du Cherche-Midi during the occupation in 1941.

She has never been lond of what she calls le contemporation, or modern style. "The 19th century is my favorite century," she said. "There was an intense artistic life in the Century," she said. "There was an intense artistic life in the 19th century, in painting and in music. And it was the time when industry was making its greatest discoveries."

One of Madame Castaing's innovative steps was to introduce English mahogany furniture to France. "It was completely unknown in Paris at the time," she recalled.

"Immediately I was very successful."

"She was also complied of greating what she described as

She was also capable of creating what she described as one atmosphere, the ambience that makes the difference between the perfectly appointed interior and the evocative Bace in which to live. That ambience is at the basis of her

"I was always impassioned by houses," she explained.



Madeleine Castaing in her Paris shop.

The Castzing design spell is woven through well-worn rugs, dusty lampshades, faded fabrics and patined surfaces. Her tales of her beginnings in business, her devotion to Marcellin, her husband, and the couple's nearly 20-year relationabip with and support of the Lithuanian Expressionist painter Chalm Soutine are well-known. Her nearly hiblical aphorisms on decorating are reassuringly constant.
"Perfection is boring," Madame Castaing said. "I absolute-

When she was growing up near Chartres, she was always sensitive to the details that could turn a house into a sensual, comfortable place — and she has always been interested in recreating the seemingly clusive details that

'Perfection is boring. I absolutely hate it.'

make up the inspired interior. "I don't care about periods," Madame Castaing said. "If a room is finished and there is no life in it, there is nothing there."

or instance, she said, "There should always be a fire in the fireplace, even if there is central heating. A fire is a starting point. It's easy to sit by the flames. It permits small talk and offers a place to

Over the years, she has added adjoining shops to hers. The series of spaces connected by arches and steps, and incorporating a tiny glass-covered garden court, allows her to make the residential room settings for which she has become known.

It is a layered rather than a chattered look. Interspersed with a few pieces of her own design — low upholstered seating, a lacquered coffee table, a photograph-filled screen, which Madame Castaing has long sold along with her flowered carpet and patterned wallpapers — are rare examples of Napoleon III, Louis-Philippe, Biedermeier and Russian antiques mixed with less valuable though not more ordinary pieces.

Madame Castaing's palette is also distinctive: lots of black, as well as her favorite color combination, blue and reen, inspired by sky and plants. Fantasy is an important ngredient of the Castaing style as are the prices of the wares. There are not any price tags in the shop, but Madame Castaing charges a lot, when she finally agrees to a

. "I have the reputation for not wanting to sell," she admitted, when a customer returning to the shop for the third time was told that a game table she was interested in was not for sale. "I suffer when an object leaves. My beart bleeds a bit when I separate from it."

In the shop, as in the cozy private apartment on the mezzanine as well as Madame Castaing's more formal apartment around the corner, there are many visual clues of

Continued on page 14

Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture (Part I) Wednesday, November 19 at 7 p.m. Impressionist and Modern Drawings and Watercolors Thursday, November 20 at 10:30 a.m.

Furniture and Decorative Works of Art by Alberto and Diego Giacometti Thursday, November 20 at 2 p.m. Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture (Part II)

Thursday, November 20 following the Giacometti sale



PIERRE BONNARD: La nappe blanche, signed, oil on canvas, 1924, 46 x 35 in. (116.8 x 89 cm.)

These auctions are on view from November 14. Illustrated catalogues are available through Christie's Publications Department at 718/784-1480. Ticket reservations are required for evening sale only, please call 212/546-1128.

Other inquiries should be directed to the Impressionist and Modern Paintings Department at 212/546-1171.

CHRISTIE'S

Overriding Concerns

Auction Sales in Paris Nouveau Drouot 9 Rue Drouot, 75009 PARIS. Tel.: 42.46.17.61 - Telex: DROUOT 642.260

Exclusive advertising representative for French public auction sales: EMER PUBLICITE, Michel Guilleray 50 Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, 75004 PARIS. Tel.: 42.77.83.44.

Me Guy LOUDMER

18, rue de Provence 75009 PARIS Tel.: (1) 45 23 15 25 - Telex: 641958 f

Monday December 8, 1986 at 9 p.m. - Rooms 5 and 6

IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS GAUGUIN

"Pêcheur et baigneurs sur l'Aven" 1888 Oil on Canvas 73x60 am signed and dated at battom right

COROT - DELYAUX - GERNEZ - GUILLAUMIN KISLING - LEBASQUE - ROUAULT - UTRILLO

Catalog on request 100 FF.

Mª LAURIN, GUILLOUX, BUFFETAUD, TAILLEUR =

Associated Auctioneers 12 Rue Drouot, 75009 PARIS - Tel., (1) 42 46 61 16. Thursday, November 27, 1986 - Rooms T and 7 of 2:30 p.m. OLD MASTER PAINTINGS XVIIIH CENTURY FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART of 9:00 p.m. IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS LEGER - CAILLEBOTTE - VAN DONGEN - PICABIA etc...

BRONZE BY DEGAS



Me J.-J. Mathias

Me Y.-M. Le Roux

19 rue Ampère 73017 PARIS 18 rue de la Grange Bat 75009 PARIS - Tel: (1) 47 70 63 00 Mondov November 17, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Rooms 5 and 6 OLD MASTER PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS

Tuesday November 18, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Rooms 5 and 6 FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART mainly of the XVIIIth cent. December 1, 1986 or 2 p.m. - Room 12 HISTORICAL MEMORABULA friday December 5, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Reom 2: CERAMICS

Monday December 8, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Room 4 MODERN PRINTS, DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS Monday December 15 and Tuesday, December 16 at 2 p.m., Room 9 BOOKS AND AUTOGRAPHS. Complete catalog of sales C.O.D.

Mes MILLON - JUTHEAU

14, rue Drougt 75009 PARIS - Tel.: 47 70 00 45 Tuesday Documber 3, 1986 at 2:15 p.m. - Room 9 CHINESE SNUFF BOXES Thursday December 4, 1986 at 2:30 p.m. - Room 9

FAR EASTERN ART Tuesday December 9, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Room 8 JEWELLERY.

MODERN AND ANTIQUE SILVER Saturday December 13, 1986 at 2:30 p.m. - Rooms 1 and 7 IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS Monday December 15, 1986 at 2:30 p.m. - Rooms 1 and 7 OLD MASTER DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS FINE XVIIth and XVIIIth cent FURNITURE

HISTORICAL MEMORABILIA Catalogs on request at the Auctioner's office

Me Stephane DEURBERGUE

19 Bd Manamarur - 79002 PARIS - Tel : 42 61 36 50 inesday December 10, 1996 at 2 p.m. - Room 4 XVIIIth cent. FURNITURE - CERAMICS - TAPESTRIES

Mos ARTUS - GRIDEL - BOSCHER:

Associated Auctioneers 15, rue de la Grange Batelière, 75009 PARIS - Tel.: 47 70 87 29 Wednesday November 19, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Room 1 **MODERN PAINTINGS - JEWELLERY** Wednesday November 26, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Room 10 VERY BEAUTIFUL SILVER - JEWELLERY FINE XVIIIth cent FURNITURE Monday December 8, 1986 at 8:45 p.m. - Room 9 FURS

Saturday December 20, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Room 9 VINTAGE WINE BORDEAUX - BURGUNDY Catalogs on request at the auctioneer's office.

Me Bernard OGER - Me Etienne DUMONT

22, rue Drouot 75009 PARIS - Tel.: 42 46 96 95

Wednesday December 3, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Room 10

BORDEAUX AND ITS REGION

Engravings, drawings, watercolors and paintings Earthenware from Bordeaux XVIIIth century mahogany chairs and furniture.

Me LABAT =

Auctioneer
10, rue de la Grange Batelière, 75009 PARIS. Tel.: (1) 48.24.70.18

Friday December 12, 1986, at 2 p.m. - Room 9

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS XIXth CENTURY AND MODERN PAINTINGS

Public viewing: Thursday December 11 from 11 q.m. to 9 p.m. Monday December 15, 1986, at 2 p.m. - Room 3

JEWELS - SILVERWARE

Public viewing: Saturday December 13 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ADER PICARD TAJAN

Fine Art Audioneers 12, rue Fovort, 75002 PARIS - Tel.: 42 61 80 07

Wednesday December 10, 1986 at 2:30 p.m.

IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS DAUMIER - DEGAS - DELYAUX - DUFY - FOUJITA

GERICAULT - KISLING - MARQUET - PICASSO ...

Friday December 12, 1986 at 2:15 p.m. MARIE LAURENCIN (4th sale PRINTS - DRAWINGS - PAINTINGS from the Estate of Suzanne Moreau-Laurencin

Tuesday December 16, 1986 at 2:30 p.m. IMPORTANT OLD MASTER PAINTINGS

CANELLA - CRANACH - DESPORTES - DETROY - LE MOINE LEPRINCE - MAGNASCO - MANDYN - MOLYN - MONPER OUDRY - PANINI - TENIERS - WILLAERTS ...

> **OBJETS D'ART** and FRENCH FURNITURE mainly of the XVIIIth century.

M° LIBERT CASTOR

3 Rue Rossini, 75009 PARIS - Tal.: 48 24 51 20.

Wednesday, November 26, 1986 at 2:30 p.m. - Room 5 & 6

BEAUTIFUL OLD MASTER PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS

F. GOYA: wash and govache drawing 25 x 18 cm (Reprod. GASSIER no. 1838)

XVIIIth Century FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART

Public viewing: Tuesday, November 25, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

M" AUDAP - GODEAU -SOLANET = Auctioneers

32 rue Drauot 75009 PARIS, Tel.: 47 70 67 68 Telex 642260 AGS Wednesday November 19 - Room 3 XIXth cent. JAPANESE BRONZES Monday and Tuesday November 24 and 25 1986 - Room 7

FOREIGN MEDALS Thursday and Friday November 27 and 28 - Room 3 **ANTIQUE WEAPONS**

J.P.L. COLLECTION

XVIIth, XVIIIth and XIXth cent. POWDER FLASKS Thursday December 4, 1986 - Rooms 5 and 6

MODERN AND OLD MASTER PAINTINGS IMPORTANT XVIIIth cent FURNITURE

Thursday and Friday December 18 and 19, 1986 - Room 2 MANUSCRIPTS AND VALUABLE BOOKS



Mes RIEUNIER BAILLY-POMMERY

Associated Auctionners 24 rue Le Peletier 75009 PARIS Tel.45 23 44 40

nday December 8, at 2 jum. Room 2 XVIIIth and XIXth cent.

FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART OLD MASTER AND MODERN PAINTINGS

WINDONCEN Person de Meir G. (1913). Oil and central signed at the bettern led, 165 e S' an Babba Massan of Massan Art No. 84.1957.

Catalog on request 50 F.F.

Me BOIGIRARD =

Auctioneer 2. rue de Provence, 75009 PARIS - Tel.: 47 70 81 36 - Telex: 642403 F Friday November 28, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Rooms 5 and 6

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Thursday December 4, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Rooms 1 and 7 MODERN PAINTINGS

courg - Guilloumin - Loiseau - Lebasque - M. Denis - Sig Monday December 8, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Room 7

BOOKS

from the American CAMARGO collection incunabulum and modern books day December 10, 1986 at 2 p.m. - Room 2

ISLAMIC ART

M° Pierre CORNETTE DE SAINT CYR Auctionner

21, Avenue George-V - 75008 PARIS Tel.: (1) 47 20 15 94 - 47 23 47 40 - 47 23 47 42.

Monday, December 1st, 1986 at 2:30 p.m. - Rooms 1 & 7 OLD MASTER PAINTINGS **FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART**

TAPESTRIES Tuesday, December 9, 1986, at 2:30 p.m. - Rooms 1 & 7

IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS ART NOUVEAU ART DECO

Thursday, December 18, 1986 at 2:30 p.m. - Rooms 5 & 6 OLD MASTER PAINTINGS FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART

Catalog on request: F.F. 150.

M. Christian DELORME:

14 Avenue de Massine, 75008 PARIS - Tel.: (1) 45 62 31 19 Thursday, November 13, at 2:00 p.m. - Room 7

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS ART DECO

Public viewing: Wednesday November 12 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Experts: Miles Collac and Thornton - Messrs. Pocifi and Camard Friday December 5, 1986, at 2:00 p.m. - Room 10

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS FURNITURE AND OBJET D'ART

Mainly of the XVIIIth century Public viewing: Thursday December 4, from 17 a.m. to 9 p.m. Expert: Mr. Locoste.

Labels Are Key Criteria for Buyers

Continued from page 11

the studio. According to professional rumor, Daniel Wildenstein had it on consignment for years and found no haven for it. At the auction, a New York dealer, who is as shrewd as they come, got it for just over 10.7 million francs. He will resell it - at a profit.

The new craze for labels has equally far-reaching if less spectacular consequences at the bottom end of the market. Any 19th-or early 20th-century painter, however modest his achievement, is virtually assured of arousing strong interest provided his work is reasonably documented in a publication. That applies to the fellow travelers of Impressionism and its most direct offsboot,

Around 1900, Henri Manguin was still painting in a manner devised about three decades earlier by Manet and others. The scene niled "Conversation sur des Rochers" and sold at Sotheby's in October for £23,100, is neither very original nor brilliant-ly painted — the composition is oose, the brushwork confused. But Manguin is graced with a catalogue raisonne by Marie-Caroline Sainsaulieu, published in Neuchatel in 1980. The painting is discussed and reproduced. That was enough to send it soaring to a price exceeding by one-third Souheby's highest estimate.

n the same sale, a tiny view of the Eiffel Tower by Maxime Manfra, (9.5 by 6.5 inches) went up to £4,400. Sotheby's catalog points out that the idea of the unfinished tower, done in dots of color according to the Pointillist technique and melting into the blur of colored dots that make up the sky, is borrowed from Seurai's view of the tower done in 1889. Not long ago this would have been taken as a derogatory observation. The price suggests that it was understood as a compliment.

The catalogue raisonné syndrome is beginning to affect the lesser 20th-century masters. In October, an abstract composition "Sans titre," Sotheby's specified in French - done by Jean Atlan in 1959 went up to £26,400. In a footnote, Sotheby's wrote that it is "to be included in the forthcoming Atlan Catalogue Raisonne, being prepared by Denise and Camille Atlan."

The same trick sent Jean Fautrier's "Composition," suggestive of a brickwall, souring to £44,000. The only difference lies in the name of the author now working

- Mº IONESCO

185 Ave. Charles-de-Goulle, 92200 Navilly. Tel: 47 45 55 55

Wednesday November 19, 1986 at 8 p.m.

MODERN AND XIXth cent. PAINTINGS

ART NOUVEAU - ART DECO

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS

OBJETS D'ART - XVIIIth cent. FURNITURE

COLLECTION of Professor LANNELONGUE

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1986 at 2:30 p.m.

in AUCH (Gers).

Mo Alain BRISCADIEU

ctioneer at the Residence of Auch and of the department of G 129-131 rue Victor-Hugo, 32000 AUCH - Tel.: 62 05 41 20.

In the presence of

Me Bernard OGER - Me Etienne DUMONT

22, rue Drougt 75009 PARIS - Tel.: 42 46 96 95

Catalog on request



Unsigned Monet 'leftover,' above, brought 10.7 million francs; historical notes helped to boost the selling price of a Shakespeare bust.



on the catalogue raisonné — Ma-rie José-Lefort.

The taste for documentation largely accounts for the surprising favor with which some of the most hackneyed academic pic-tures of Pompier art are received. On March 21, 1986, Eric Buffe-tend sold at Drouot a garden scene by the Pompier painter Henri Rochegrosse, best known for his historical and mythological pictures. Here, the artist appears to have had some idea of emulating Manet, at least as far as the subject matter is con-

The woman in a long robe seated on the brink of a hammock in which another woman is lying is as lifeless as a dummy. Luckily, the painter has thoughtfully iden-tified each figure in block letters painted at the bottom of the pic-ture, "Meme negresse" (the black servant holding up a tray); "Hen-ry Bataille," a now-forgotten poet and playwright; "Berthe Bady," an actress — the one who indeed rests in very theatrical abandon; "Marie Rochegrosse," his wife and "Yack, jeune caniche," the shaggy poodle. And that did it with a country liouse.

At 488,902 francs, the daub most have set a world record for an atypical work by any kitsch artist.

Yet, that is peanuts compared with what is going on in the realm of Renaissance and Baroque sculpture. No significant sale has yet taken place this fall. Last July, things reached a climax that may not be matched so soon.

For a few mad moments, the combination of provenance and signatures sublimated academic sculpture of the 18th century into masterpieces to be had at any price. Yet, neither the provenance, nor the signatures are dazzling. The had taken any notice of Wentworth Woodhouse, a Yorkshire country house, or of the ocurve of the Florentine sculptor Vincenzo Foggini up to July 15,

In 1985, the Treasure Houses' of Britain exhibition in Washing! ton partly made up for any lack of attention from which many forsomen country houses, including this one, may have suffered; Christie's catalog entries, running to the length of an article per sculpture, further helped. The reader is spared no detail, hower er trifling, about the moves of the English aristocrats involved it the commissioning and purchase of the sculptures.

An equally lengthy account of the context in which the pieces had been executed followed. It paid off. Foggini's totally derivative marble group of Samson and the Philistines, borrowed, as Charles Avery's brilliant entry candidly tells the reader, from his father's work, which, in turn, goes back to the 16th century, grace-fully ascended to £345,600. Stunning prices were also paid for the bland slick statues of Venus, Minerva and Juno by Joseph Nolle, kens, respectively £118,800, £108,000 and £113,400.

arlier in that sale, a bust of Shakespeare done by John Michael Rysbrack, the Londonborn sculptor of Dutch stock; made £291,600. The catalog des scribes how James West, the and cestor of the vendor, Captain James A. West, was inspired to. commission the piece - letters written at the time are extensively

While the bust may not qualify as a masterpiece, the labeling un-doubtedly does. To appreciate its significance, it must be remembered that, less than three months carlier, a bust of Benjamia Franklin, described as the earliest portrait in existence of the famous American, also signed by Rysbrack, had failed to find a buyer at Christie's. It had been bought in at £85,000 without eliciting one bid from the room. The slightly weathered surface due to stood for a long time out in the open is not unpleasant and cantinot account for the total failure. As a portrait, it stands miles above Shakespeare. Like Shake-speare, Franklin had also come from a Yorkshire bome. Alas, this was a farm house, which, in Britain at least, is hardly synonymous

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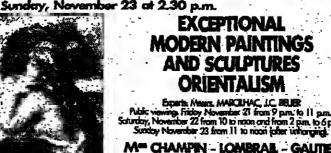
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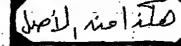
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Jewel of a Tale

By Souren Melikian

ONDON—The field referred to conventionally as "Islamic art" offers the most extreme case of failure through lack of proper labeling. The phrase itself is about as vague as would be that of "Christian art," starting somewhere in the eighth century with the Carolingian Empire, ending on the eve of World War I with Art Nonveau, and spreading across Furone from Nouveau, and spreading across Europe from Greece to Ireland.

The words were never used in the East itself before the massive borrowing of Western categories and ideas in this century. They convey the 19th-century European perception of a reality so diverse and complex that any blanket denomination is bound to be meaningless.

The visual mixture provided by anctions, whether in London or Paris, is correspondingly disconcerting. On Oct. 15, at Sotheby's, one could see side by side an eighth-century ewer from Iran (catalogued as probably Syris), 10th-century pottery of a totally different character although from the same country, a brass basin of the 14th century from Egypt — again unrelated to the previous items — and a 17th-century silver mug from Greece. It was called "Ottoman." a nhrase instifted inasmuch as The visual mixture provided by auctions, "Ottoman," a phrase justified inasmuch as Greece was incorporated into the galaxy of caations that made up the Turkish-run empire.

Add to that some silver wares made in Istan-bul in the rococo manner derived from French and Italian models, a motley assortment of wooden caskets inlaid with mother-of-pearl, a couple of mosaic panels optimistically entered as "17th century" despite some striking resem-blance to the worthy efforts of Pakistani bazdar craftsmen, and the result was sufficiently

bewildering to discourage any beginner.
This is not to say that Sotheby's — or any other auction room for that matter - bears the blame for the incoherence. They sell what they get, and there just is not enough in any category to build up consistent anctions, let alone

uction rooms have yet another excuse.

The confusion reflects that which prevails in institutions. There too, Islamic art is similarly treated as an entity, as a matter of course. The greatest museums such as, say, the Metropolitan Museum with its wonderful holdings, will be careful to separate the art of Japan from that of China. But they will happily have in the same rooms Iran, Egypt, Turkey, India.

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Many, among sophisticated collectors in the West, have a firm grasp of what Chinese Northern Song pottery or Ming blue-and-white porcelain of the 14th century or 15th century are all about. Very few have a comparable understanding of franian calligraphic pottery of the 10th century or 14th-century metalwork from Far in central Iran. They nelther enjoy the exposure in museums nor do they find the handbooks that are available in

Scholarship is relatively recent where the art' of Islamic countries is concerned. The most obvious subjects have yet to be dealt with. There is no general history of pottery in Islamic Syria nor in Egypt, nothing about the wonderful woodwork of Anatolia from the 13th

century to the 15th century. This does not make life easy for auctionhouse experts. Nearly every catalog calls for corrections of some kind. In Sotheby's auction of Oct. 15, the "early Islamic ewer, 7-8th centu-



Ottoman silver-gilt jug, 16th-17th century, at right; Fatimid rock crystal flask, above, late 10th or early 11th century.

an metalwork, from the shape, with typical devices such as the rib isolating the oval body from a waisted neck, to the detail of the decoration. Did the few buyers who might have taken an interest surmise the discrepancy or were they disturbed by the missing handle, which alters the balance?

There was only one bid from the room, and ie piece was sold for £1,100 (\$1,540), half Sotheby's estimate.

Given its unsatisfactory condition, this is actually still on the high side. The next piece on the sale was a footed pottery dish, called Fatimid after the name of the dynasty that ruled over Egypt in the 11th and 12th centuries.

Again, however, the object is typical of the Iranian area, whether in its particular shade of green glaze or its decorative devices - the formal blossoms, the twin circular fillets incised below the rim, the broadly cusped leaves of a lotus chalice between the twin fillets and the rim. As it was withdrawn before the sale. the effect of the cataloging on the price can not

be tested.
It should be emphasized that Sotheby's catalog had been prepared with obvious care. References were often made to published pieces. This applies to the footed dish as well. Unfortunately, the object cited as a parallel — a fragment in the Benaki Museum—illustrates a different type. The two are faintly similar only when reduced to small-size, black-and-white when reduced to small-size, black-and-white plates dealing with either category. The mistake, commercially unimportant, stems not from the negligence but from lack of documen-

ar more damaging than uncertainty
about geographical location are the
"restoration" problems that crop up
very frequently. Excavated bronzes are often tampered with, with holes plugged and smeared over, the patina "improved upon" by waxing, even painting, and various devices. But objects that were never buried can also

raise problems. In Sotheby's sale, there was an Iranian tan-



kard of the early 16th century shaped like a jug, with formal patterns in gold and silver. On the underside, a signature and a date have been incised with a point. They are perfectly compatible with the type and the origin of the vessel. But the incision is harsh and the hand of the script is poor, which is highly improbable on a piece of that quality.

The inescapable conclusion is that the signa-ture was not incised by the artist who made the object but by someone else, probably as an attribution made on the basis of a related piece. It did not make a great difference to the price, however. At £20,900, it was about 26 percent less than a tankard of the same type sold at Sotheby's in 1982 for £26,200.

More disturbing is undetected repairwork. On Oct. 30, 1985, two candlesticks carrying the name and titles of a Mamluk emir "from Egypt or Syria, late 14th century" came up at Drouot in a sale conducted by the Ader Picard Tajan group. The catalog asserted that they 'retained aimost entirely their [original] silver inlay." In fact, the silver foil follows an early pattern indeed but can be seen to have been added very

much later for it does not go over the grooves of the outline. These would have been executed when the original foil was crimped in, thereby concealing them. Equally telltale is the black, slightly greasy, patina that results from the

oxydation of tinning.

Silver inlaid brass was never tinned. The whole idea was to have a contrast between the silver inlay and the olive yellow surface of the brass around it. When freshly tinned, the brass

would have had a silvery sheen virtually undistinguishable from the silver. The fact that the decayed tinning, which shows signs of age, stops short of the silver inlay confirms that the latter is an addition made at a later date.

It all makes the price, 422,900 francs, about \$47,000 at the time, totally disproportionate to the objects that belong in the tourist-ware

For exactly the same price, one could acquire in the sale an ewer and its basin in gilt copper from 17th-century Turkey. That price is buge, too, but at least whoever got it acquired objects of supremely good quality and outstanding rarity in the market.

Also in the sale, a circular brass casket of

nonumental design with a cusped dome from 14th-century Syria, was even more desirable, It went up to 499,900 francs, which, compared with the previous items, makes it very cheap in

Contrasts of this kind abound in the market in Paris and in London, at the top as well as at the bottom of the market.

Diamonds: A Glowing Recovery

Continued from page 11

room watched in surprise as Ronald Winston, the son of Harry Winston, bid against Graf right up to the end in an effort to buy the necklace back for the firm.

The same happened with another Harry Winston jewel, a 38.88 cr hracelet of 12 graduated marquise-cut diamonds alternating with pear-shaped diamond moulfs. The price \$550,000, was two-thirds above Christie's high est estimate.

Optimism has clearly returned. Overall fig-ures for the period from Oct. 20 to 24 are staggering. Market observers reckon that more than \$40 million worth of diamonds must have changed hands on the New York scene, when published auctioo results and estimated transactions in the trade are totted up. To this may be added about \$10 million worth of colored

The only share that can be safely verified is that of the auction houses. They have made a sensational comeback. On Oct. 21 and 22, Sotheby's sold \$16.106,000 worth of diamonds and stones. Christie's sold \$11,544,000 worth of jewelry in a single session the following day. François Curiel coted that 51 percent in

value of the sale went to private clients, which, he said, is rare in such big sales, where dealers tend to dominate the market. Europeans bought heavily, particularly in major items. A superb antique cabochoo sapphire and diamood choker shot up to \$825,000. It was hought on the telephone by a European private bidder against another European client who was in the room.

Here, there was a lot more to the price than just stones, although these were outstanding. The choker is designed as a line of seven clusters, each set with a cabochon Kashmir

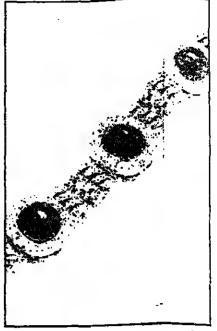
sapphire.

Kashmir sapphires, no looger in production, are highly desirable, and, Mr. Curiel said, to have a line of seven such sapphires is a jewel-er's dream. The cut of the sapphires is inspired from northern Indian architectural domes in the 19th century -four rounded sides rising at a slant to join in a point or a short ridge.

The choker is the work of Carl Edvard Bolin, Swede who settled in St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, in 1836 to establish a jewelry firm. Because of its success, it got most of the imperial commissions before the establishment of Fabergé in 1870. By 1890, it was the most important jewelry firm in the czarist empire, making the jewelry for the wedding of Grand Duchess Xenia, the sister of Czar Nicholas II.

The choker sold by Christie's was still in its fitted case, signed C.E. Bolin, St. Petersburg. It was made around 1880 and was as much a work of art as a line of rare stooes. It is one that is unlikely to be matched soon at auction or in

The recovery of the market is remarkable



Diamond and sapphire necklace was sold for \$825,000.

and a combination of factors accounts for it. One is low interest rates in the United States which encourages investors to diversify their holdings. Another is the low dollar, which sparked European huying. A third is the in-creasing buying power of the rich in the United

All the dealers whose clientele is primarily American are vividly aware of its new afflu-ence. Those who sell top French furniture say that the oew clients, who emerged five or six years ago and would occasionally go after a

The increasing buying power of the rich in the United States is strongly influencing the market.

\$100,000 or \$150,000 commode, are oow pre-pared to pay bundreds of thousands of dollars. They tend to look for clear-cut, well-defined, glamorous items, preferably big and preferably with a provenance adding its own label to the label of the category.

The choker meets those criteria. The buyer

was European, but the context of the sale was American, It is safe to predict that the bub of the jewelry market is going to stay in New

Souren Melikian

ry," had all the characteristics of Eastern Irani-LEMPERTZ

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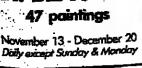
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In the Realm of Auctions, It's the Packaging That Counts

By Souren Melikian

EW YORK --- A new selling lecbnique is gradually emerging on the New York auction scene. Its basic components are a collection (good or bad, quality is a secondary consideration), a name that can be played up, a string of social events from private viewings to special parties and, as a crowning piece, coverage of the saleto-be by the media.

This provides much-needed advertising, free of charge, by drumming up the theme of the sale, and, unlike the press review of art exhibi-tions, plays or concerts, presale reporting is invariably positive.

The ultimate in this line has just been

achieved here with the Patiño Collection. The pieces of furniture illustrating the court styles of 17th- and 18th-century France, acquired by Simón Patiño and his son Antenor almost until his death in 1982, were at all times a mixed bag.

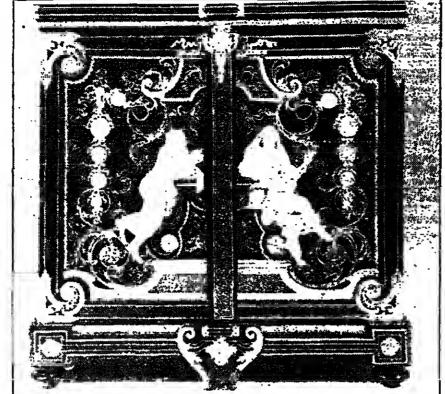
The pieces conveyed the baroque perception of French decorative art of their Bolivian owners. The Patinos were perhaps influenced by the Spanisb colonial style of their native sur-roundings, with its love of contorted volutes and lots of gold.

Installing the furniture in one of the 20thcentury renditions of Louis XV and Louis XVI architecture that line the Avenue Foch in Paris may have further encouraged a natural tendency toward the heavily ornate on a monumental scale. It might also have induced a certain indifference concerning the actual period of the objects, which were far from being uniformly remarkable from a collector's stand-

To make things worse, the Patino collection, as seen in New York, was shorn of some of its truly wonderful pieces. Antenor Patiño, who was attached to France, his bome country since 1959, had generously donated to Versailles some scarlet lacquer pieces that are now fam-ous. Other good pieces were sold over the years and some retained by the family. Inspecting what was left to be sold in New York in the company of the leading dealers and connoisseurs in the field was an entertaining game, thanks to the extreme contrasts to which one

was exposed.

The collection included, for example, an outstanding garniture of three Chinese vases with ormolu mounts of the best Louis XV rocaille style and period. But some of the most



One of two Louis XIV period cabinets from Patino collection.

eby's identified some of those — a pair of celadon vases that sold for an astounding \$22,000, or a pair of blue vases with skimpy ormolu mounts that were particularly gaudy in their gilding. But a pair of "Louis XV ormolu mounted Chinese celadon porcelain beakers, mid-18th century," accepted as genuine by Sotheby's, drew snickers from French connois-

Trickier than outright copies were some composite pieces incorporating elements of varying origin. What Sotheby's catalogued as an "impressive pair of Meissen pug dogs mounted in Louis XV ormolu as candelabra, 1745-49" did not greatly impress Parisian spe-cialists. A leading dealer renowned for his understanding of 18th-century ormolu objets d'art states categorically that while the rocaille

scrollwork pedestals are all right, the ormolu cushions that they support and on which the pug dogs are seated are not credible. He sees them as indispensable props to accommodate the dogs on pedestals that were not designed

for the pugs.

He further scoffs at the twisted ormolu arms that served as multiple candlesticks. If he is right, that does not leave much of a "pair of Meissen pug dogs mounted in Louis XV ormolu." Also, the porcelain dogs are damaged. Sotheby's carefully avoids going into detailed discussion, but the dating, 1745-1749, corresponds with these "numerous crowned companies" must be the state. It implies the process of the state of the marks" mentioned in the entry. It implies unqualified acceptance of the overall authenticity. The dogs could have yapped approval as the pair rose to a staggering \$176,000.

ture altogether failed to pass muster with Paris specialists, including a "pair of Louis XVI ormolu-mounted variegated quartz vases last quarter 18th century" that sold nonetheless for \$63,250, or the "Venetian neoclassical giltwood mirror, last quarter 18th century" that sold for \$57,200.

At least one of the most experienced dealers considered the "fine pair of Louis XV gittwood bergères à la reine, mid-18th century," attributed to Jean-Baptiste Tillard to be 20th-century copies. The bergères, estimated by Sotheby's in the \$88,000 to \$110,000 bracket, went up to \$308,000 - which would be too expensive by

The "fine Louis XV ormolu-mounted lac-quer and parquetry commode mid-l 8th century" attributed to Nicolas Marchand (as Sotheby's puts it) was considered by the Paris experts to have a genuine cercass but to have been extensively restored on the outside. Add to that the many copies, described as such by Sotheby's, and that left a furniture section in the sale that included only two extraordinary lots — a set of four Louis XV ormolu multiple candlesticks, designed to be fitted to the sides of a chimney piece, and a pair of admirable Louis XIV period side cabinets matched by others in the château de Versailles and two more at Windsor Castle.

The sale also included four or five extremely good pieces such as the Louis XV period kingwood parquetry bureau plat, or writing desk, and perhaps rime or 10 attractive but not unforgettable pieces.

To turn that into a roaning success totaling

\$8,091,000 — with only 4 percent of the items in value failing to sell — could not have been done without the present love for labels and provenance to stir it up.

the party circuit was exploited to the full. This was done in two stages: one preceding the sale of the Patifio sil-ver at Christie's on Oct. 26, and the other just before Sotheby's sale of objets d'art and furniture. This supremely skilled timing arranged by the Patific family meant that the silver sale, which netted \$2.4 million, a record total for any silver sale, would serve as a booster to the furniture sale that was scheduled the week after. The parties were reported in the press and the sale was gushed over before the

"Patifio sale is rated 4-star" the beadline ran

made by Sir Francis Watson in Sotheby's cata-

The hype compounded the current yearning for important pieces of 17th- and 18th-century furniture that was perceptible at the Paris Biennale. New American collectors with enormous wealth have emerged in the last few years. For some reason there had been a certain bill in the top end of French furniture in the 18 months or so preceding the Paris Biennale in September, with the one outstanding exception of Christie's auction in Monte Carlo

The lull is but a memory if one is to go by the prices achieved for the two top lots at Soth-eby's Patino sale and, above all, the top lot in the sale of furniture belonging to various owners that was held the day before. This was a Louis XVI period cabinet, atamped with Mar-tin Carlin's mark, that closely resembles cabi-nets in the Wallace Collection in London at Waddesdon Manor, where the English Roth-schild collection may be seen, and in the Met-ropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The \$2.09 million paid by an unidentified bayer in effect set a world record for any piece of

A cabinet nominally sold by the Ader Picard Tajan group of anctioneers for a higher price must be counted out, given the circumstances of the sale. It was consigned for sale by the heirs of a collector who bought it back at the anction and then negotiated its sale to the French state in lieu of death duties. The glamour attached to Carlin's signature and the further glamour resulting from the parallels cited were decisive factors in Sotheby's score.

Characteristically, the two cabinets of the Louis XIV period matched at Versailles and Windsor Castle were the most expensive lot in the Patino sale, selling for \$797,500. That figure is not wild given their importance and the general price structure of the market account he general price structure of the market across the board. But the sets of four channey-piece corner candlesticks were more surprising. Re-markable as these Louis XV period objects are, with chimeras spitting out the three candle arms, they are almost umisable in interior decoration. A museum of decorative art seems to be their obvious repository in the middle term. That makes the \$374,000 unexpectedly

high.

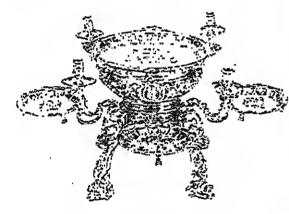
The biggest surprises, however, were the prices paid for some of the hair-raising creations inspired by the French 18th-century.



Louis XV chimney-piece candiestick of a set for \$374,000.

style. A "rare and important pair of Louis XV/XVI ormoln consoles circa 1770" was so disproportionate with its huge goggle-eyed ram disproportionate with its lruge goggle-eyed ram heads crowning short, curving legs that many were convinced they would fail to sell. They bear little relationship to any known piece, either Louis XV or XVI furniture. If genuine, they are unlikely to be French. It is doubtful they would have sold at one-third of the price they made at Sotheby's —\$572,000 — without the Pariso label. the Patino label.

Sotheby's played its cards admirably. The goods may not have been uniformly desirable, but there never was a better packaging.



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Madeleine Castaing

Continued from page 11

the details that help keep a room alive —a deck of cards strewn on the library table, stacks of magazines and books on the floor, photographs tucked into a free-standing screen, teacups set out, as well as rugs with holes in them, chairs covered with faded fabrics, wallpaper borders that curl away from the walls and windows part-ly covered with faded fabric pan-

s. There is also a tantalizing array of museum-quality 19th-century pieces from France, Russia and Britain — wicker, horn and iron garden furniture collected over

antiques dealers. 'My passion is always to deco-

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I try to know everything about the person for whom I am working'

dame Castaing, who counts the late Jean Cocteau as one of her most famous clients. "First of all it is a psychological work, and psychologically I try to know excrything about the person for whom I am working, so that I can do what is suitable to them."

Like most antiques dealers, finding things is both the most difficult and the most fulfilling of tasks. Even now, in her 90s and having trouble walking, Madame Castaing exudes energy and vital-ity. "A gigantic work," she said of the search for new objects. "But also a passion. A most extraordinary gift — and one that I have."

O 1986 The New York Times

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ECONOMIC SCENE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8-9, 1986

Japanese-U.S. Agreement Vital but Just the First Step

By LEONARD SILK New York Times Service

EW YORK - With the agreement on economic cooperation reached last week between Japan and the United States, a major piece in the reordering of the world monetary system has been put in place. The accord reached by Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d states that action by the key industrial countries is "critical to promoting world economic growth, reducing imbalances and resolving international debt

That means a lot more than just a half-point cut, to 3 percent, in the Bank of Japan's dis-

The agreement has

put the heat on West

count rate; it suggests that the two countries have accepted the concept of "target zones" for their currencies and coordination of their economic

Germany to reach a similar accord with Japan agreed to submit a supplementary budget to provide "a substantial stimulus to the United States. the Japanese economy." The

United States, less convincingly, said it would continue to deal with its budget deficit along lines consistent with the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act.

The target zones are not set in concrete. Mr. Baker and Mr. Miyazawa expressed their mutual understanding that the exchange-rate realignment achieved since the Plaza Agreement a year ago is "now broadly consistent with the present underlying fundamentals." But, unless the countries work together, the present fundamentals could change and the currency alignment ould be broken.

The Japanese-U.S. agreement has put the heat on West Germany to reach a similar accord with the United States, which the Germans are unwilling, for the time being, to do. They insist they will not submit to what they consider undue U.S. pressure. The problems of the system, they say, are not of their making; the blame, they add, lies with the fiscally irresponsible Americans.

NEW YORK last week, a leading German business executive, Otto Wolff von Amerongen, said West Germany had been "subject to special attack" by the United States. He praised his country as a model of price stability and warned that. the fiscal stimulus the Americans wanted was "strong medicine but kills off the patient."

Nevertheless, the emergence of a powerful "Group of 2"—the United States and Japan — is compelling the West Germans to ask themselves whether they want to be the odd man out or play their full role in a more influential G-3, which is likely to be crucial to the prosperity of the industrial world.

At a news conference during the opening of a New York representative office of the Bundesbank, Karl Otto Pöhl, the central bank's president, called the Japanese-U.S. agreement a significant bilateral deal, aimed at the specific problems between the two countries. The Germans would continue to cooperate in different forums — "G-5, G-7, G-10 and other groups." In the 1970s they worked with the Americans "very efficiently when the dollar was in trouble," he said.

West German circumstances, Mr. Pohl said, are "completely different" from Japan's: The Japanese economy is more sluggish, its bilateral surplus with the United States is enormously greater and Japan is more hampered by the soaring of its currency against the dollar. He saw no need for a German-U.S. accord, saying, "We will do what we think appropriate."

"I am not a dogmatic monetarist," Mr. Pohl said, "but if a central bank sets monetary targets and ignores them, it affects its credibility." He said there was no need for a cut in the Bundesbank's discount rate now.

view. At 3.5 percent, the discount rate is the lowest it had been See SCENE, Page 16

Big Bang Backlog Clearing

Market Expects To Finish Trades

By Warren Getler

LONDON - The London Stock Exchange's director of trade settle-ments said Friday that he expected a backlog of about 25,000 incom-plete trades to be cleared op by the middle of pext week, before the Nov. 17 settlement deadline.

Michael Baker, the settlement director, said in an interview that be was "extremely" confident that the msettled trade backlog — valued by industry sources at well over £500 million (about \$715 million) would be nearly eradicated by Tuesday.

"Ninety-nine percent matching is what we should get" by next week, he said. "That's the target."

The average for completed trades over the past two weeks has been only 70 percent, be acknowledged, compared with 93 percent everage for trades before the "Big Bang" stock market reform that was launched Oct. 27.

Under the exchange's settlement guidelines, which have been made tougher under Big Bang, trading firms have seven working days to settle unmatched trades from the previous two-week trading period.

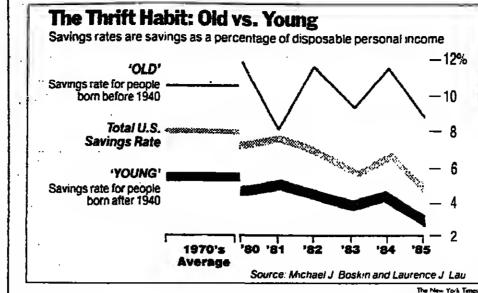
David Rochester, managing director for equity trading at Lon-don-based Merrill Lynch Europe Ltd., agreed with Mr. Baker's assessment. "I would guess that by early next week, the [financial] street ought to be pretty well reconciled," he said,

Mr. Rochester and other brokerage directors warned that some fixms could stand to lose a significant amount of income if their trades were left unmatched.

Hugh Eaves, financial director of Phillips & Drew, a London-based brokerage and unit of Union Bank of Switzerland, said: "If your firm has sold something to somebody and you haven't agreed to it or can't agree to it by the deadline, you're left holding the baby."

"The potential loss," he continned, "depends on how the market moves," as the price at which a brokerage has struck a bargain that for some period cannot be matched — can be significantly different from the share price once the bargain partner is confirmed or, if necessary, a future partner is found

cumstances lead to a profit.



U.S. Forgets That a Penny Saved.

By Susan F. Rasky

NEW YORK - "The habit of saving is in itself an education that fosters every virtue, teaches self denial, cultivates the sense of order, trains to forethought and so broadens the mind."

The words are chiseled along the rim of the rotunda in the Crossland Savings Bank, once the midtown headquarters of New York's Greenwich Savings Bank. Like the ornate building itself, the homily is florid tribute to a thriftiness Americans have long preached but rarely practiced.

The fact is, Americans as individuals save less than their counterparts in the rest of the industrialized world. And the national savings rate - a broader gauge that measures personal, business and government saving — is lower than in any European country or Japan. Estimates vary, but one accepted way of adjusting the figures puts the U.S. rate at about 3.1 percent of gross national product, compared with about 15 percent for Ja-pan and 7 percent to 10 percent in Europe — a gap that has prevailed during much of the postwar era.

goods and services produced by an economy. Periodically, Americans and their political leaders seem to rediscover that the country's savings performance lags behind everybody else's. Then, in s collective spasm of self-recrimination, the nation owns up to its profligate tendencies and concludes that a savings crisis is at hand.

The crisis, however, is not one of moral character, but of economic sinew. For individuals, savings provide for retirement or the security of future erations. For society, savings are a source of financing for the husiness investment and government spending that raise productivity and improve future living standards.

Now, because of the buge and relentless federal deficit, economists are raising disturbing questions about where the United States will find the savings it needs to accomplish this.

The worries come from two directions. Domesti cally, a generation of younger Americans, expected by now to be peak savers, is spending heavily

See SAVINGS, Page 17

Canada Imposes A \$1.05 Tax on **U.S. Feed Corn**

OTTAWA - Canada imposed on Friday a duty of more than \$1 a hushel on U.S. feed corn because of what it said were "unfair" U.S.

The levy, which was immediately assailed by U.S. officials and farm spokesmen, marks the latest round in a growing trade dispute between the two countries.

The Department of Revenue said the duty, \$1.05 B bushel, was intended to put prices of imported American feed corn on par with that grown by Canadian farmers. With feed corn pow selling at

around \$1.57 a bushel on U.S. commodities markets, the ruling means that Canadian importers must now be prepared to pay \$2.62 a hushel for the crop unless the exporter accepts some loss.

The department said it was "sai-

isfied that there was a reasonable indication that the subsidized imports of grain corn have caused material injury to the production in Canada." It explained that Canadian growers had seen a "significant drop" in prices.

In Washington, the secretary of agriculture, Richard E. Lyng, said he was "astonished and dismayed" by the Canadian decision, "U.S. exports of corn to Canada are not subsidized," he added.

The executive vice president of the U.S. National Corn Growers Association, Michael Hall, said in Washington that the decision was

lead to U.S. retaliation. He said the action had "no economic basis" and was in retaliation for a U.S. move last month to impose duties on Canadian lumber exports. On Oct. 16, the U.S. Commerce Department imposed a 15percent duty on Canadian softwood lumber, causing strong protests from Ottawa.

U.S. farmers are expected to ship about 20 million busbels of feed corn to Canada in 1986. The Canadian Import Trihunal has 120 days to make a final decision in the case. hut the duties will be effective immediately. Seed corn, sweet corn and popping corn were excluded

Canada and the United States have been increasingly 81 odds over trade. In May, the United States imposed a 35-percent tariff on Capadian exports of cedar wood copstruction materials because of what it termed the damage the less-expensive imports were causing U.S. manufacturers.

In June, Canada announced retaliatory measures, restoring aban-doned tariffs on U.S. hooks, periodicals, semiconductors and computer parts. This was followed last month by the 15-percept duty on Canadian softwood.

The United States had a trade

deficit of \$22 hillion with Canada last year, which was exceeded only by the \$50-billion U.S. deficit with (AP, UPI, Reuters)

Unemployment in U.S. Held at 7% in October

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON - The U.S. unemployment rate was unchanged at 7 percent in October, the Labor

Department reported Friday, It said that the number of nonfarm payroll jobs rose by 298,000, to 100.75 million, after increasing by a revised 165,000 in September. The department said, however,

that most of the jobs created during October were in the low-paying service industry, and that many newly employed women and teenagers held only part-time jobs.
The figures showed, after season-al, adjustment, that 118.5 million

Americans worked in October and that 8.2 million were unemployed. The October rate was the same as in September, when it rose 0.2 per-

centage point from August. The Scotember increase had By the same token, however, been the first since May, reflecting share movement could in some cir- a weak economy and further ero-

350,000 new jobs in total, after seasonal adjustment

"Almost all of the job gains oc-curred among women and teenagers, a good deal of it in part-time obs, "said Janet L. Norwood, chief of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

She said that 5.8 million Americans had been obliged to accept part-time jobs although they wanted to work full-time - "a rather high number for this stage of a

The figures also showed that 14.3 imillion people voluntarily took part-time jobs.

ployment in October occurred in the service industry. There was parand the factory work week was ticularly strong growth in services down by two-tenths of an hour," the unemployed. (UPI, Reuters)

Although services and retail trade "comprise only about 40 percent of payroll jobs, they have accounted for 70 percent of the 2.3 million over-the-year job expansion," the Labor Department said. The industrial sector of the U.S.

economy remained flat, it said. Manufacturing and mining including oil and gas extraction held steady at long-depressed levels. Construction also remained unchanged for the second consecutive month after seasonal adjustment. The factory work week declined

"The average work week of production of nonsupervisory workers Almost all the increase in em- on private nonagricultural payrolls

The October jobless rates for most categories of Americans showed little or no change from the September figures. Unemployment for adult men

was 6.2 percent and it was 6.1 percent for adult women. The rates remained high for teenagers at 17.6 percent, blacks at 14.4 percent and Hispanics, 10.5 per-

Overall, whites had a jobless rate of 6 percent,

The average unemployed American was out of work for 15.2 weeks.

the October figures showed, little changed from the previous month. There were 1.2 million Americans who were out of work for 27 weeks or longer, or 15 percent of all

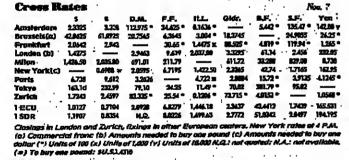
Bank Failures In U.S. at 123

WASHINGTON - Regulators have closed four more U.S. banks - bringing this year's failures to a post-Depression high of 123 - as the banking industry continues to suffer from the problems of U.S. farm and energy-producing regions.

Government officials say the number of failures is likely to reach 150 before the end of the year and is unlikely to subside much next year because little improvement is expected in

The trend began after 1981. when there were 10 hank failures, a typical number in the years following World War II. In 1982 closings began to accel-

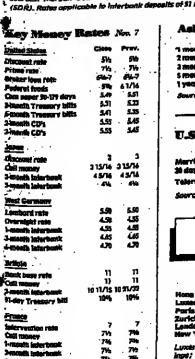
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NYSE, Chicago Merc to Study An Electronic Trading Link

By Kenneth N. Gilpin

Stock Exchange and the Chicago ation at a number of equity and Mercantile Exchange have said commodity exchanges around the that they are considering a trading world. link between them - a potentially significant step in the growing integration of the equity and futures

A link between the world's largest stock exchange and the biggest marketplace for linancial futures is one of several issues that will be studied by a joint group, the ex-changes said Thursday.

The study group, which will be headed by Robert J. Birnbaum,

president of the Big Board, and William J. Brodsky, president of the Chicago Merc, is expected to begin work within 30 days. At a news conference, Mr. Birn-

baum said that the exchanges would not even consider a merger. Two issues will dominate the early discussions, he said: How the exchanges will respond to regulatory pressures to tame the volatile ef-fects of program trading, and how to link the floors of the exchanges electronically so that Big Board Merc and Merc traders can have tures exchanges.

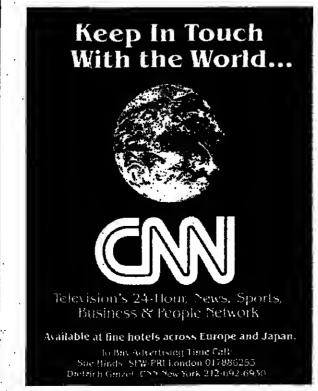
similar ability on the Big Board. Electronic linkups have been New York Times Service Electronic linkups have been NEW YORK -- The New York completed or are under consider-

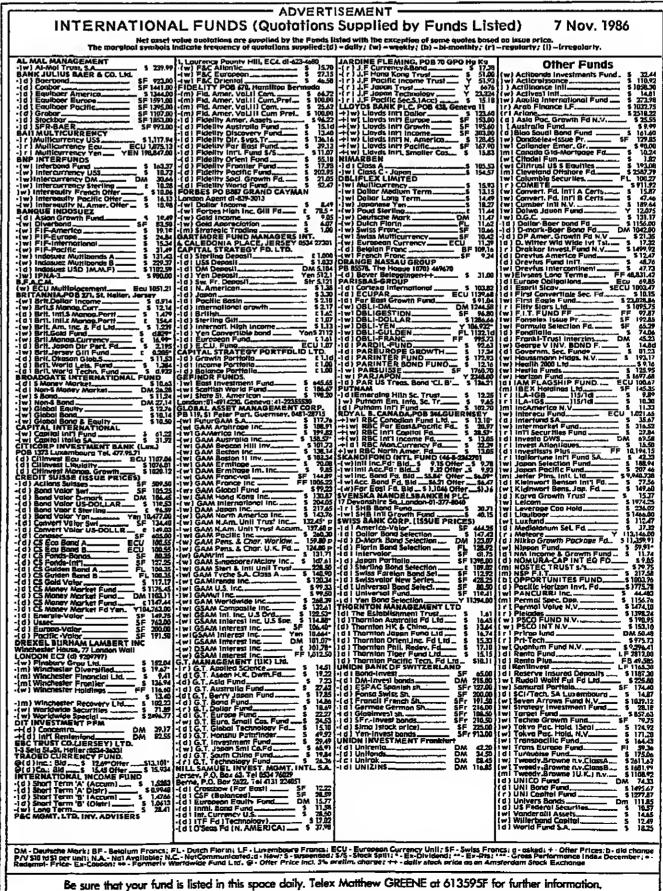
Those electronic markets, such as the one operated by the National Association of Securities Dealers. have threatened old marketplaces like the Big Board, which rely on a floor where specialists and brokers

interact in an auction system. The NASD, for example, has es-tablished a tie to the London Stock Exchange. The Chicago Merc has a relationship with the Singapore Monetary Exchange to trade currency futures contracts. This mouth, the Sydney Futures Exchange will become linked to New York's Commodity Exchange to

trade gold futures contracts.

In the past, the Big Board has held discussions with a number of exchanges, including the Londoo Stock Exchange, about a possible tie. Thursday's announcement cast something of a shadow over the prospects of the New York Futures Exchange, a subsidiary of the Big Board that has never become a seritraders can trade futures on the ous competitor to the Chicago fu-





BofA Is Seeking Buyers For \$6 Billion in Assets

By John M. Broder
Los Angeles Times Service SAN FRANCISCO - BankAmerica Corp. is quickening the pace of its asset sales, seeking buyers for as much as \$6 billion in overseas assets, including subsidiary banks in Italy, West Germany and Spain.

and Bank of America branches

around the world. In addition, the company said as expected Thursday that it would consider selling its Charles Schwah & Co. discount brokerage firm, which it acquired in 1983. Mr. Schwab, who still runs the company as a BankAmerica subsidiary. said that he was preparing a plan to buy back the firm from BankAmer-

ica for about \$250 million. BankAmerica sources said the sales could hring net gains of about \$750 million, strengthening the bank's capital position and helping it fend off an unwelcome takeover

hid from First Interstate Bancorp.
Aside from the foreign units, the asset-spinoff program is said to involve the sale and lease-hack of Bank of America branch locations in California and the sale of hun-

Pemex Seeks Stake

In Spanish Refiner

MADRID — Mexico's state oil

company, Petróleos Mexicanos, is

seeking to acquire a stake in

Spain's state refiner, Empresa

Nacional de Petroleo SA, accord-

ing to a spokeswoman for INH, the refiner's parent company.
"The talks are in an advanced

stage and a decision is expected

sometime next year." the spokes-

woman said. She added that the

decision would come before INH

floated about half its shares on the

Madrid Stock Exchange as part of the government's denationalization

Spain is Pemex's second-biggest

client for oil after the United

States, Pemex already has a 35-

percent stake in a privately owned

Spanish refiner, Petroleos del

Norte SA.

dreds of millions of dollars in credit card, auto and commercial loans. In all, the second-largest U.S.

banking company expects to reduce its size by as much as 20 percent, shrinking from its current \$113 billion in assets to as little as \$90 billion by the end of next year. BankAmerica is trying to speed

the sale of many of the assets and units that First Interstate would divest to help pay for its \$3.4-hillion acquisition of BankAmerica. Sources said BankAmerica executives told the company's board that BankAmerica itself should profit from the sale of the company's assets. not First Interstate.

That was one of the chief considerations in the board's decision Monday to ask First Interstate to withdraw its takeover bid, sources

Mr. Schwah said Thursday that he and his management team and as many as 10 outside investors would raise the funds for the Charles Schwab & Co. huyour bid.

Murdoch Buys Major Stake In Hong Kong Newspaper

HONG KONG - Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. has bought a najor stake in Hong Kong's largest English language newspaper, its

shareholders said Friday.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank and Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. said News Corp. bought 34.9 percent of South China Morning Post Ltd. for 821 million Hong Kong dollars (\$105 million). News Corp. has an option on 15.1 percent more. If this were exercised, Hong Kong law would force it to offer to buy all remaining

The Murdoch company will play an active role in the newspaper without changing its character significantly, the bank and Hutchison said. The South China Morning Post is reported to have a daily

circulation exceeding 65.000. The highly profitable Post group has been owned by the Hongkong Bank, with a bolding of about 48 percent, Hntchison, with about 25 percent, and the U.S. media group Dow Jones & Co., about 19 percent. The public owns the rest. After the Murdock purchase, the bank will retain 25.8 percent and Hutchison 13.5; Dow Jones's holding was not affected.

Apart from the newspaper, the Post group holds a 51-percent stake in the publisher of the Far Eastern Economic Review weekly magazine. It has interests in other magazines and commercial printing. Mr. Murdoch, who was born in Australia and is now a U.S. citizen controls one of the world's largest media empires with more than 80 newspapers and magazines, television stations and film interests in Australia, Europe and the United States.

COMPANY NOTES

Eastman Kodak Co. said it may have further staff cuts in store. Kodak said that worldwide, more than 1,000 employees had left the company so far this year, and it expected to reach its corporate goal of 2,900 staff cuts in the months ahead.

Fermenta AB, whose agreed takeover by Monte-dison SpA came apart last month, has been fined the equivalent of \$32,000 by the Stockholm stock exchange for alleged breach of exchange rules. It is Fermenta's second fine in six months.

Fiat SpA's bid to buy the state-run automaker Alfa Romeo SpA was approved Friday by the Italian gov-ernment. An interministerial committee for industrial policy gave approval of the decision Thursday by Firmeccanica, the state-controlled holding company to sell Alfa to Fiat rather than to Ford Motor Co.

GTE Corp.'s directors voted Thursday to split the company's common stock, raise its quarterly dividend hy 10.5 cents to 91.5 cents per share and repurchase up to 10 million shares to guard against possible hostile takeovers. Theodore F. Brophy, chairman and chief executive, said GTE bad recently become aware "of unusual share accumulations in GTE stock on the part of one or more purchasers."

Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. will continue to buy equipment without discriminating between Japanese and foreign manufacturers, whether or not the United States agrees to renew a procurement

agreement with Japan, Hisashi Shinto, NTT's president, said. He said, "If we went back to the old system" of limiting purchases to Japanese equipment we would lose money.

Pargesa Holding SA plans a three-stage capital increase that would bring in an initial 100 million Swiss francs (\$58.2 million), the company said.

Time Inc. said it was abandoning efforts to start a new mass-market magazine, Picture Week, and instead would coocentrate oo introducing a host of special interest publications ranging from Home Of-fice to Cooking Life. Time decided to kill Picture Week after 15 months of test-marketing and development that had already cost \$30 million.

TNT Ltd. posted an operating profit of 34.05 million Australian dollars (\$21.8 million) for the first quarter to Sept. 30, an increase of 30.3 percent from the 1985 period, the company announced.

Union Carbide Corp. will sell its corporate head- German economy weakens next quarters in Danbury. Connecticut, along with 650 year he wants to hold interest-rate acres (263 hectares) of land for \$340 million and lease_cuts in reserve.

But when the news of the imback the hailding for 20 years under an agreement signed with a New York development concern, The Related Cos. Carbide earlier announced a program to restructure \$2.5 billion of its debt, much of which was accumulated during a successful fight to avert a takeover by GAF Corp.

Helping Guide Bourses Into the Computer Age

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune FRANKFURT - In the sober world of German high finance, fingerspitzengefühl is a quality that can make or break careers.

Rudiger von Rosen, a man accustomed to the subdued inner workings of West Germany's powerful central hank, will have to demonstrate all the diolomatic fingerspit: engefühl - literally, fingertip sensitivity — he can muster at his new, highly visible post in the

On Nov. I. Mr. von Rosen, 43, a former aide to the Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pohl, left his job as chief press spokesman at the Bundesbank to become executive vice chairman of the Association of German Stock Exchanges, based

That association, put in motion last July by four leading West Ger-man banks, aims to establish a unified share-trading system, through computer linkups, among West Germany's eight regional bourses. It has given Frankfurt, by far the largest of the nation's major exchanges with over 50 percent of share-trading volume, the role of

administrative hub. The recent launch of London's stock market reform known as the Big Bang threatens to widen the City's competitive edge against other financial centers in Europe,

such as Frankfurt. West Germany's financial leaders are banking on Mr. von Rosen to help guide the nation's bourses,

ed a judgment of present needs.

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Mr. von Rosen's success at the Bundesbank in establishing a comfortable liaison with the nation's powerful commercial banks and in providing a clear, but usually unattributable, perspective of Bundesbank monetary policy as chief press officer is what landed him the job, according to Frankfurt banking SOURCES.

Those who tapped the former

ing sources said.

"Mr. von Rosen's role will be that of coordinator among the bourses, and the fact that he is seen as a neutral force, coming from the Bundesbank rather than a commercial bank with local bias, will be to his advantage," said Peter Pietsch, an economist at Commerzbank AG

Among Mr. von Rosen's strong cards, market observers said, will be the network of contacts he has established with the nation's major

regional rivalries, in their collective race to keep abreast of overseas competition.

central banker for an initial fiveyear term as association overseen include the chairmen of West Germany's leading commercial banks, Deutsche Bank AG and Dresdner Bank AG, both represented on the new association's supervisory

The maneuvering room available to Mr. von Rosen will depend largely on the views of F. Wilhelm Christians, co-chairman of Deutsche Bank, and Wolfgang Röller, chairman of Dresdner Bank, bank-

which have been involved in bitter financial institutions through his

have responsibilities to correct im-

Rüdiger von Rosen

long-term association with Mr.

Von Rosen has a strong sensitivity for political undercurrents and for knowing what is achievable," said a senior Bundesbank source, who asked not to be named. "But," the official continued, one should not be too ambitious." Mr. von Rosen sets his profes-sional sights high and that has rubbed some of his contemporaries

Equipped with a doctorate in business, he joined the Bundesbank staff in 1974 as an economist.

the wrong way:

He moved quickly in winning entrée to the inner circle of power

at the central bank, becoming in

1976 assistant to the then Bundes-bank vice president, Otmar Em-

minger. A year later he became assistant to Mr. Pohl, then vice president of the bank and president since 1980.

Sources close to Mr. von Rosen

said he may have an eye for a high-ranking post on the Bundesbank's five-man directorate at some point. These banking sources, who declined to be named, said Mr. von Rosen has dropped hints that he would like to use his high-visibility stock exchange post as a spring-board to a seat on the Bundes-

bank's board. Much will depend on how well Mr. von Rosen does in coordinal-ing the often arcane and rapidly changing business of securities

In an interview, Mr. von Rosen rejected eny speculation about pos-sible personal ambitions at the

He asserted that his sole aim at the stock exchange is to ensure that West Germany "pursue the international development" of other financial centers that have been off to a head start, such as New York and London, with major reforms and modernization.

During his farewell remarks before colleagues and reporters at the Bundesbank last week, Mr. von Rosen, who carries the title of baron, put his new post in historical perspective: "I was proud of my service here, my family has served in the courts of Europe for hun-

Virgin PLC in £56-Million Offering

LONDON — Virgin Group PLC, the entertainment group, said Friday that it would offer up to 50 million shares to the public by tender on Nov. 20 and expected to raise £55.6 million (\$79.3 million). The minimum price is 120 pence per share. Virgin said it expected to net £28.5 million from sale of new shares. Existing shareholders are expected to raise £27.1 million from the sale of their shares. Virgin said it hoped to use its new capital "to increase its flexibility."

to make acquisitions," and for a push into the U.S. record market. The group's activities include music publishing and retailing, film and video distribution, recording studios, a chain of British retail. stores and interests in European cable and satellite television.

Virgin posted pretax profit of £19.1 million on revenue of £188.6 million for the year ended July 31.



up to the closing on Wall Street do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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(Continued from first finance page) balances, he added. According to U.S. bankers who since 1959, when it got down to 3 percent. "We must keep our powdiscussed the subject here with Mr. Pohl, he said he was prepared to cut der dry, for when we need it," he said. His concern is that if the West the discount rate last August and had persuaded the bank's board to German resistance to a discountpending rate cut was leaked the rate cut now, he insisted, was not a bank could not act lest it appear to refusal to cooperate, but represent-

be yielding to U.S. pressure. These matters need to be han-

He had always affirmed that sur- dled very quietly," a U.S. banker plus countries, along with debtors, said.

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Thatcher, if Re-elected. Will Sell British Steel

Remers

LONDON — The government expects to denationalize British Steel Corp. if it is returned to power in the next elections, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Friday.

In a written reply to a parliamentary question, Mrs. Thatcher said: "If the market remains stable and BSC makes further progress in the meantime, I am sure it is realistic to expect that the whole of the company could join the private sector during the next Parliament."

The company reported a net profit of £38 million (\$54.4 million) in the year to March 1986, its first profit in 1! years, after a net loss of £383 million the previous year.

The Conservative government has already sold or prepared for sale two-fifths of Britain's state-run firms and utilities.

A general election must be held by June 1988 but it is widely expected that Mrs. Thatcher will call an election next year.

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Dollar Retreats From Early Highs

NEW YORK — The dollar ended another turbulent week on a soft. note Friday amid lingering worries about whether U.S. expansion can be sustained despite a robust 298,000 gain in nonfarm jobs in October, dealers said.

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While some people may have viewed the nonfarm data as bullish. there are still a lot who are sceptical," said one trader at a leading U.S. bank. "We may just be robhing growth from the future." After rising to 2.0750 Deutsche

marks after the unemployment numbers were released, the dollar drifted down to 2,0595 at the close. Thursday's finish was 2,0615 DM The dollar also fell to 162.95 Japmese yen from 163.15 at Thursday's close, and to 1.7165 Swiss francs from 1.7185 francs Thursday. The British pound strength-

ened to \$1.4310 from \$1.4270. Although October's gain in non-

farm jobs was much higher than

THE EUROMARKETS

of the new jobs were only part-time and at 163.10 yea, just down from and that much of the overall inticase was in the services rather than the industrial sector.

This prompted fears that a lower dollar would be needed to help the \$1.4315 on Thursday. U.S. manufacturing industry, one

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar ended little changed. It rose sharply during the day on the U.S. unemployment data, but quickly fell back, dealers said.

The U.S. data boosted the dollar to above 2.0750 DM in early trading in London, but it encountered resistance at 2.0765 DM, and settled back into the tight trading pattern of the last several days.

One dealer said there was some squaring of positions before the weekend, which also brought the dollar back off its highs.

expected and September's 107,000 The U.S. currency closed at rise was revised up to 165,000, 2,0635 DM in London, slightly up concounsts pointed out that many on Thursday's close of 2,0595 DM, 163.25 Thursday.

The pound weakened a little against the dollar to \$1,4275 at Friday's close in London, after

Dealers said the market was again looking for signals from the U.S. economy for further indication on the dollar, but no new factors may emerge before next Friday's indicators are released, including the producer price index.

In Frankfurt, the dollar slipped to 20642 DM at Friday's fixing, from 2.0691 DM on Thursday. In Paris, the currency was weaker Friday at the fixing, at 6.7380 French francs, after 6.7460 Thursday.

In Zurich, the dollar rose marginally to close at 1.7243 Swiss francs, from a close of 1.7215 francs on Thursday.

U.S. Employment Data Pushes Prices Down

By Christopher Pizzey

LONDON - Most sectors of the Eurobond market ended lower on the day and the week as more diellers emerged on Friday afternoon following news of a higherthan-expected rise in U.S. nonfarm payroll employment in October. dealers said

The floating-rate-note sector ended mixed on the day, but those assues paying the six-month Lon-don interbank bid rate, Libid, or below were again the target for particularly heavy selling, dealers added. One trader commented, "A lot

of people finished early today. It was a grotesque week. On the week, selected floaters showed declines stretching to well over 50 basis points as professionals rushed to cut their positions. Friday's trading was volatile with prices falling off, rallying around midsession, but then easing again

after the U.S. employment data.

The data showed that nonfarm payroll employment rose 298,000 in October, a ligure that was well.

180,000 to 200,000. Dealers said this appeared to confirm some economic data that appeared in the latter half of September indicating the U.S. economy was starting to grow at a more vigorous rate.

Dollar-straight bonds ended with losses of between ¼ and ¼ point, with some selling noted after the employment figures. However, traders said turnover this week had been slow, with operators keeping a close watch on the progress of the U.S. Treasury auctions.

One dealer at a U.S. securities house said: "Markets can be pretty perverse. We've just had what apcared to be a. . good series of anotions, and everyone decides to sell."

He added that it seemed Japauese investor demand at the 30-year auction was not as high as had been expected and dealers in the United States had large posi-

On the week, dollar straight bonds totaling over \$1 billion were launched. Dealers noted, however,

above market estimates of a gain of that a substantial part of this consisted of the \$750-million bond for Alberta, which formed part of the \$1.25-billion Euromarket financing for the Canadian province.

> The issue finished the week just outside its total fees of 1% percent, at 1.975, although dealers said it had performed well in view of the

On Friday, only two issues were launched. They were a \$40-million equity

warrant bond for Towa Real Estate Development Co. and a 35-million Australian dollar bond for Landesbank Stutteart. The sterling-straight sector was

% point to % point lower after the autumn statement hy Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, which projected an increase in public spending from if it meant ordering lower spending £143.9 billion to £148.5 hillion in for others. 1987-88

12 Month High Low Stock

Japanese equity warrant bonds growth component," he said. "We were firmer following gains in underlying equities in Tokyo, dealers we've been eating our own seed

Soles in High Low 4 P.A. Chipe

plans to close factories. In addition, the Federal Reserve Board is likely to face new efforts in the Senate to inhibit its independent control of monetary policy.

AGENDA:

Senators' Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

One effort might appear in trade legislation, said an aide to John C. Danforth, a Missouri Republican and Finance Committee member.

London Dollar Rates

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Such a trade bill, he said, might order "greater activism" on the part of the Federal Reserve, requiring it to intervene in world financial markets to push the dollar up

Several of the Senate committees

will try to develop the theme of improving the "competitiveness" of U.S. industry, a term that senators invoke in defending protectionist trade legislation as well as for other purposes. They say they want in encourage

better education in science, mathematics and engineering to provide industry with incentives to expand its research into products that compete more effectively with those of other countries.

Senator Lawton Chiles, a Democrat of Florida, who is likely to be chairman of the Budget Committee, cannot use the committee for writing such legislation.

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But he said he could use the budget process to encourage it by requiring other committees to set aside more for such purposes, even "The budget has to have growth component," he said. "We bave to deal with the deficit, hut

SAVINGS: Low U.S. Thrift Rate Bodes Ill for Investment, Productivity

instead, Abroad, changing demographics are starting to diminish the Japanese savings pool on which the United States has become so

The confluence of large federal budget deficits, the low private savings rate and the uncertain prospects about our ability to continue borrowing from abroad, makes it urgent to raise our national savings rate." said Michael J. Boskin, professor of economics at Stanford University.

Lawrence H. Summers, a Harvard University economics professor, agreed, noting that the \$200-billion deficit has pulled the narrowly defeated in the House last year to require companies to alert employees 60 days in advance of national savings rate to its lowest level since World World II.

The federal deficit is at the heart of the savings problem. It is counted as a negative number when the national savings rate is computed. At the same time, it sops up private savings - household savings and retained corporate earnings — and requires borrowing from abroad.

The problem is not that America will lack for foreign funds if it wants them, said Richard N. Cooper, another Harvard economist "With a huge global savings pool of \$2 trillion, it doesn't seem so outrageous to say that \$100 billion to \$200 billion of that could wind up in the United States."

Rather, he said, the problem is that the borrowed money seems in end up financing higher government and private consumption instead of productive investment. We haven't notched up our investment to match these huge inflows of foreign capital. We've just been fooling around," be said. "Most countries would tax themselves to pay for consumption."

Indeed, with the ink on the new tax law barely dry, economists, un-easy about the savings situation, are already drafting versions of the next tax overhanl to address that

The newest light east on the savpublished study for the National Bureau of Economic Research. The project, conducted by Mr. Boskin of Stanford and his colleague, Lawsiders this very much a phenomein 1944 or 1945 - even though his federal deficit.

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12 Month High Low Stock

(Continued from first finance page) data include people born several

The Boskin-Lau research draws on the savings cycle theory pioneered by Franco Modigliani, professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a winner of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science. His hypothesis holds that individuals save the most as they approach age 40, with savings remaining relatively high until about age 60 when they begin "dissaving," or spending the mon-ey accumulated in earlier years.

Thus, Mr. Modigliani's theory would suggest that the personalsavings rate for Americans should now be rising as the first wave of baby boomers his their peak saymgs period. With another 12 years of bahy-boomers to follow, the personal savings rate would seem to be

n good shape into the next century. But the new study suggests that the opposite effect may be in store. "As the baby-boomers age, we would expect to see the personal savings rate rise, but the baby boom is moving along on a lower savings path," Mr. Boskin said.

The differing rates he found, Mr. Boskin said, were not caused by changes in interest rates, unemployment, women's participation in the labor force or family size. So why do younger Americans

save less? Mr. Boskin said he didn't

"The first explanation that springs to mind is the 'Me Genera-tion,' " he laughed. The findings, be agreed, may be ammuninon for those who see baby-boomers as a self-indulgent generation that values consumption, not thrift. But he cautioned that much more observation of the hahy-boomers is needed before coming to any firm conclusions about their savings behavior,

"For all we know it is the generation of the 1920s and '50s that is the aberrant one," Mr. Boskin said. They are the ones who were scarred by the Depression. The real question is, what will 1995 look like? If younger savers keep the ings issue comes from a soon-to-be pattern shown in this study, we're in deep trouble."

There are other demographic problems. The portion of the current American savings pool reprerence J. Lan, suggests that Ameri-cans born after 1940 save less in ment surpluses will almost their peak saving years than those certainly be lower as the century born before 1940. Mr. Boskin con-draws to a close. At the moment, draws to a close. At the moment, these surpluses, at \$58 billion in non of baby-boomers - those born 1985, offset about one-third of the

12 Month High Low Stock

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But the hulk of those surpluses will be needed to meet corresponding liabilities in state and local pen-

sion funds. In the next decade, as more of the population reaches re-tirement, the state and local sur-deficit." he said. "We need to cut pluses will evaporate and eventualv become deficits.

To make matters worse, demographics may also be playing havoc the expense of our children. We

with Japanese savings.

Mr. Boskin said that in the next 14 years, the portion of Japan's population over 65 will rise from 11 percent to 16 percent. The result. he says, is that Japan's savings rate may fall substantially, leaving less

for overseas investment. Mr. Modigliani said Japan's savings rate was already declining because the country's economy is growing more slowly. The savings rate peaked, he said, just before the first oil crisis in 1973. But Mr. Modigliani is not too troubled by the prospect of what Japan's diminished savings may mean for America. Between now and the time Japan will be aged, so many other

things will have happened."

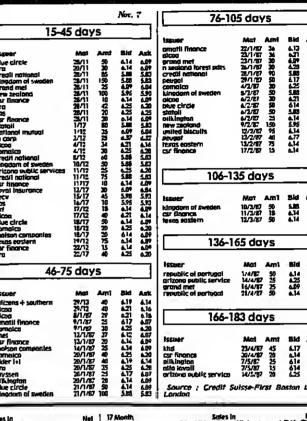
By then, Mr. Modigliani said, the United States will be forced to come to grips with the budget deficit. "A large fraction of our savings the deficit, not save more. The country should not accept the notion that we are going in spend at need to raise taxes to pay for our spending."

Like Mr. Modigliani, most economists say that the prospects of raising personal and corporate savings enough to pay for the deficit are quite remote.

They point out that the privatesavings rate, now about 13.5 percent of private disposable income. by Mr. Modigliani's calculations, is basically a constant. And since the household component seems, if anything, headed downward, the rate is unlikely to rise dramatically.

If the budget deficit cannot be the savings pinch will be a rise in

Euro-Commercial Paper



Friday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of Via The Associated Press 2014 20 2014 1314 1294 1294 214 12% ADCS

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INCISIVE REPORTING ON
TRENDS AFFECTING THE

U.S. STOCK MARKETS

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TO THE LAND OF THE CATTAILS

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By Aharon Appelfeld. Translated by Jeffrey M. Green, 148 pages, \$14.95. Weidenfeld & Nicholson, 9 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by John Gross

Blues

11 Ballerina

I T is the summer of 1938. A mother and her son bave made their way eastward from Austria to Bukovina, traveling first by train, theo by horse and carriage. The mother, Toni, is 34. Seventeen years ago she ran away from a traditional Jewish bome in the region, together with a noo-Jew; ooce they reached Vienna, they married and had a child, Rudi, but by the time she was 20 she was divorced. Now, after coming into a legacy from one of her many lovers, she has been seized by an urge to visit her nauve village, taking Rudi with her.

In terms of nature, Toni is obeying a deep homing instinct. In terms of history — but perhaps she has no choice in the matter — she is traveling in a

disastrously wrong direction.

Like several of Aharon Appelfeld's earlier covels

— most memorably "Badenheim 1939" — "To the
Land of the Cattails" is a story about Jews oo the brink of the Holocaust. Destruction and its attendant borrors wait in the wings, and our foreknowledge of them conditions everything we feel about

BOOKS

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the immediate situation that Appelfeld describes. But the politics of the period are never directly referred to: Toni and Rudi move forward on their ollgrimage as though through a dream.

Nowhere is this dreamlike quality more apparent in the book than in the way the passage of time gets mysteriously stretched out. Almost every stage of the journey takes far longer than it would in reality, even horse-drawn reality. Summer gives way to autumn, and by the time Rudi finally reaches his destination (his mother, at the last minote, has gone oo ahead) another autumn has come round.

Along the road, mother and son stop at lodging houses and inns, some owned by gentiles, some by Jews. There is one serious delay: Toni falls ill with typhus, and has to spend most of the winter getting over it. Then, in the spring, she and Rudi arrive at an inn and find that the landlady has just been murdered, simply because she was Jewish.

From this point on, the atmosphere grows far more ominous. Peddlers warn them that anti-Semitic disorders have broken out in the surrounding countryside; they come across a looted Jewisb bouse and a ruined synagogue. Nostalgia has made Toni romanticize ber native land - the land of the

Solution to Last Week's Pu

cattails growing by the river, fondly remembered from childhood. Now she is gripped by fear.

107 Of Priam's

realm 108 Growing out

"To the Land of the Cattails" is not only an account of a journey toward doom, however. It is equally concerned with the relationship between mother and son. If Rudi's feelings about Toni flucmate, if the scorn that has loog overlaid his earlier devotion to ber has begun to drop away, it is as a result of a more general emotional awakening.

Still, the Jewish theme keeps recurring, inescapably. One of Tom's purposes in setting out to see ber parents is the hope that Rudi will absorb some of the Jewishness his upbringing has lacked; as the journey proceeds, however, she becomes increasingy preoccupied with what she thinks of as Jewish ings. At first, by cootrast, the half-Jewish Rudi seems much more at ease with his Jewish loyalties, But then his rage at the prejudice in the air turns in on itself; he starts drinking, his appearance coarsens, he mutters anti-Semitic catch phrases that he picked up at school.

There can be no half-measures with a story like this; either the spell works, or it fails. I have no doubt that it works, that Appelfeld has succeeded in creating an effect of atter inevitability. The strong, spare narrative impels the reader forward, as though in a folktale or a ballad. At the same time, I can imagine some readers who have followed the story unquestioningly up to the final section parting company with it at that point. After learning that the Jews in the region are being rounded up for deportagirl who has lost contact with her parents attached

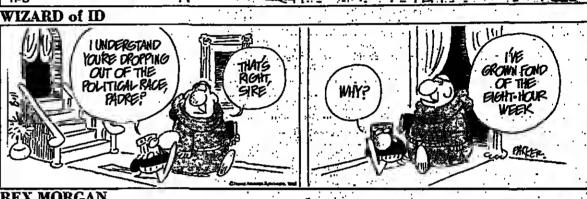
girl who has lost contact with her parents attaches herself to him. The two of them join a group of Jews waiting quietly at a small railroad station for the train that is coming to take them away.

It is all very subdued, with none of the dreadful scenes that accompanied such departures in actuality. Yet once again, it seems to me to work, though in a different way from what has gone before. Certainly there is nothing innocent, still less evasive, about the apparent naiveté of the conclusion. What it reflects are the feelings of a child abandoned by its mother that come to the surface once Rudi has been separated from Toni, even though we know she herself is a helpless victim. Or so I would suggest—tentatively, because a fable as compact as "To the Land of the Cattails" does not necessarily yield up all its secrets the first or second time around.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS HATE BEING A BUT WHO WANTS TO NOBODY! [I LOVE DANCES HALL BEAGLE! DANCE WITH A DOG? BLONDIE THIS ROTTEN MOVIE MUCH BEETLE BAILEY YOU THINK WHERE? IFI FEEL LIKE IF I DON'T IN FACT BATH GOING SOME-WHERE, I'LL YOU'RE GOING FEEL LIKE SOMEWHERE GOING Going, I TONIGHT? **GO!** SOME-WON'T WHERE

ANDY CAPP I BET YOU DIDN'T WEED THAT BACK GARDEN < UKE YOU PROMISED -OH, NO! THAT'S WHERE I PLANTED MY (FORSET-ME-NOTS!)







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"I'M GONNA HAVE TO STOP THINKIN' OUT LOUD.

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SPORTS

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Bears Aren't Bullish On Quarterbacking

By Michael Janofsky New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Whose turn will it be Sunday to quarterback the Chicago Bears when they play the

Buccaneers in Tampa, Florida?
"Probably Mike," their coach, Mike Ditka, said the other day, meaning Mike Tomczak, one of the four quarterbacks on the Bears' roster. "I don't know that he deserves to start more than Steve." That would be Steve Fuller, "But I'm not averse to playing anybody.

It's a gut feeling, and I wouldn't be afraid to substitute a quarterback just to run a play."

That means even Doug Flutte, activated earlier this week, might get a chance. "He could," Ditka said. Of course, none of this would be necessary were it not for the assort-

NFL PREVIEW

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ed maladies afflicting regular quar-terback Jim McMahon, who has started just five games this season. All were victories, which indicates how-much the Bears miss him. In their latest game, a 20-17 loss

to the Los Angeles Rams on Monday night that dropped the Bears to \$12. Fuller started. He didn't do well, so Dinka replaced him with Tomczak early in the third period. Tomczak didn't do much better, except that he handed off twice to Thomas Sanders on the plays he ran for touchdowns. So that apparently counted for something.

The Bears already have lost twice as many games as they did all of last season, and they have had far more injuries than they did a year ago. The Buccaneers (2-7), more than likely, will be spared facing two of the Bears' regular linebackers, Mike Singletary and Otis Wilson, who have injuries.

Decisions on them and Walter Payton, who dislocated the big toe of his right foot against the Rams, were expected to be made Saturday. Payton is the most likely to play, Singletary the least likely. Payton has not missed a game

since 1975, his rookie season.
"I suspect he'll play," Drika said. That would be a big help to the quarterback, no matter who he is.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE Chicinnati Bengals (6-3) at Hous-ton Oilers (1-8) — The Bengals, who have won four of their last five, are locked in a frantic race. with the Cleveland Browns, so they are not likely to fall to any humptydumpty teams like the Oilers, losers of eight straight. One was to the Bengals three weeks ago, 31-28. In losing to Miami last Sunday, the Ollers even tried replacing Warren Moon at quarterback with seldomused Oliver Luck. All that proved was that if it weren't for Oliver they

would have no luck at all. TACA ST indianapolis Colts (0-9) — Last Patriots four players, all with Pro Bowl credentials: Andre Tippett, Steve Nelson, Brian Holloway and Ernest Gibson, Against the Colts,

that isn't likely to make a difference.
Pittsburgh Steelers (3-6) at Buf-falo Bills (2-7) — It's Mary Levy's debut as coach of the Bills, but that shouldn't matter as much as the Stèclers having a chance to make a little run. They won their last two, with Mark Malone, beleaguered ear-lier in the year, completing 32 of 51 passes for 299 yards and five touchdowns, without an interception.

San Diego Chargers (1-8) at Denver Broncos (8-1) — With the Chargers' once-feared offense injured and aging, the Broncos should win as easily as they did the earlier match, 31-14. They are simply too colid to be threatened by a team with an eight-game losing streak.

Also, the Chargers are down to their land Browns (6-3) — The Browns third quarterback, Tom Flick, who need this one, and should get it.

Seattle Seahawks (5-4) at Kansas can lose with either of their count the Colts twice.

Gilbert. The Chiefs have won three straight, albeit against modest opponents, but they won't want the smell of the playoffs fouled by a team that probably won't make it.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE New York Giants (7-2) at Phila-delphia Eagles (3-6) — The Giants got lucky last week when the Dallas Cowboys' last deep drive was undermined by a series of penalties. That helped mask the fact that the Giants continue to be a one-dimensional offensive team, with loe Morris the dimension. While Morris has run for 362 yards in the last two games, Phil Simms, with a depleted corps of receivers, has thrown for only 286 yards. But the Eagles have won only one of their last four games, a stretch that began with a 35-3 loss to the Giants. Los Angeles Rams (7-2) at New Orleans Saints (4-5) — This should be a lot closer game than the re-cords indicate. With three victories in the last four weeks, the Saints have reason to believe that better days are not far off. They also have found a new running sensation in Rueben Mayes, who has gained

tories, the last on a 50-yard field goal that beat the Bears. Minnesota Vikings (5-4) at De-troit Lions (3-6) — The Vikings missed an opportunity to gain on the Bears by losing to the Washing-ton Redskins in overtime despite Tommy Kramer's best day as a pro: 490 passing yards and four touchdowns. Kramer has played well all season, except for the opener, a 13-10 loss to the Lions. But the Lions have lost their last three.

ally high, with three straight vic-

St. Louis Cardinals (2-7) at San Francisco 49ers (5-3-1) - The 49ers are starting Joe Montana, after he missed eight games recovering from back surgery. With Jeff Kemp and Mike Moroski, the offense has been erratic. Several key players, in-cluding nose tackle Michael Carter. and defensive backs Ronnie Lott and Eric Wright, are hurt and not expected to play. The Cardinals have won two of their last four; their offense, too, is in transition, with Cliff Stoudt getting his first start in place of Neil Lomax.

Washington Redskins (7-2) Green Bay Packers (1-8) — Their record aside, the Redskins have been up and down the last four weeks, with just two victories and one of them in overtime. But the Packers, after a victory over the Browns and a respectable showing. against the 49crs, regressed by losexactly a powerhouse.

INTERCONFERENCE

New York Jets (8-1) at Atlanta Falcons (5-3-1) - The Jets have the longest winning streak in the league, seven games, and come along at an inopportune time for the Falcons. After a 4-0 start, the Falcons' offense has eroded, with five touchdowns in one victory, one tie and three losses.

Los Angeles Raiders (5-4) at Dal-las Cowhoys (6-3) — This is a cru-cial game for both teams, given that another loss could mean goodbye playoffs. Both lost last week in ago-nizing fashion. The Raiders held the Broncos' offense to 14 points in a 21-10 defeat but were undone by two lost fumbles and Marc Wilson's four interceptions. Wilson threw for a career-high 367 yards, so that's encouraging. The Cowboys' note of encouragement is that Steve Pelher played well in place of Danny White, who broke his wrist,

MONDAY NIGHT ompleted only 4 of 17 passes in a The Dolphins, who in a playoff -23 loss to Kansas City.

The Dolphins, who in a playoff game last season overcame Clevegame last season overcame Cleve-land's 21-3 lead to win by 24-21, Chiefs (6-3) - In the last two have since beaten teams with a

America's Cup

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(Second-Saries Resed Roble) 5 Points)
Standings

Friday's Resetts
New Zealand def. White Crusader, 1 minute,

Last in the Marathon, First in Courage

Amputee Completes N.Y. Race on 4th Day, Says 'the Joy Has Been the Journey'

running shoes."

By Rick Hampson The Associated Press

NEW YORK - Bob Wieland finally crossed the finish line Thursday, the New York City Marathon's 19.413th and final finisher — and the first to run a

marathon with his arms instead of his legs. Wieland, a 40-year-old Californian whose legs were blown off on a Vietnam battlefield 17 years ago, recorded what race officials said was the slowest time in marathon history: four days, two hours, 48 minutes,

But he was greeted like a champion by the race director, Fred Lebow, who had written off Wieland as

When he finished, Wieland shouted, "We Love New York!" and repeatedly pumped his arms into the air. He claimed his finisher's medal and explained why he

"For the same reason as 20,000 other people. It's the greatest marathon in the country." He added that "success is not based on where you

start, it's where you finish, and I finished." He said that "the first step was the most difficult. After that, we were on our way home . . . The joy has

been the journey."
Wieland, a member of the President's Council on Physical Fitness, started Sunday at 8:23 A.M., more than two hours before the main body of runners. But, moving at an average speed of about one mile (1.6 kilometers) an hour, his lead soon vanished; the race

winner. Gianni Poli, can the entire marathon in the time it took Wieland to cross the Verrazano Bridge. Wieland runs in a sitting position, using his muscu-lar arms like crutches to lift his torso and swing it persuaded him to postpone the last part of his race forward. He sits on a 15-nound (6.7-kilogram) saddle and covers his elemened fists with pads he calls "size I

He kept going all day Sunday and most of Monday. That might, cold and exhausted, he checked into a hotel. The next morning, he was moving again, even

though the race had been over for almost two days. Shouts of encouragement came from highrise buildings and street corners; honks of encouragement were neard from passing cars, buses and trucks. Some people mistook nim for a beggar, but he said he told them, "I'm in the marathon, I don't need your

Groups of children followed him in Brooklyn. They told him, "They should have given you the Mercedes" that went to Poli.

He stopped about once an hour, resting his arms and bouncing on a small trampoline to improve circulation. He also took several naps in a car in which Marshall Cardiff, a friend, accompanied him along the

dren passed Wieland and pulled to a stop when group leaders realized who he was. Despite his eagerness to finish, Wieland agreed to come aboard and talk to the

Marathon officials, meanwhile, thought that Wieland had dropped out. But on Wednesday, Lebow learned that Wieland had entered Central Park, and until Thursday.

Wieland had hoped to finish in under 100 hours, but by 10:45 A.M. he had reached the corner of Sixin Avenue and Central Park South and was shooting for

As joggers and carriage horses gaped, Wieland surged down the street behind a police escort and entered Central Park.

"You're home free, haby," yelled one bystander.

"You're bome free."

Wieland could see the finish line at the top of a hill, seconds ticking off on its clock. "Let's pick up the pace," he said, and began pumping furiously.

Wieland, a combat medic in Vietnam, was wounded

by a mortar round in 1969. When he emerged from surgery, he weighed 87 pounds. But he built his body up to a point where he was able to bench-press 21/2 times his weight and now teaches physical education in Pasadena, California.

In 1982, he began a 2,784-mile "Walk for Hunger" across the continent. When he completed the journey, last May, he had raised more than \$300,000. As for the New York City Marathon, Wieland said,

he would return next year. "Lord willing. I'll break that time." be said.



Ho, Ho, Heave Ho

Bob Wieland, who lost his legs 17 years ago in

Vietnam, crossing the finish line in New York.

Steve Thomas of the Torouto Blue Jays got a laugh of sorts as he was dropped by Chris Pryor, left, and Gordie Roberts. The Minnesota North Stars also won the NHL game, 4-1.

SPORTS BRIEFS Fremantle's High Winds a Blow To Unprepared Cup Challengers Holmes Retires, Again

ville was saying.

things breaking."

the Indian Ocean.

when the wind pipes up to 22 knots, Jeff Bene-

Beneville, a crewman on the New York Yacht Club's America II, was enjoying brunch

Thursday aboard his boss' fancy motor yacht,

Enterprise III. He had injured his foot when a

spinnaker pole fell on it and was getting a day

But when he saw his mates leaving harbor at

10 A.M., into the teeth of a building southwest-er, he recollected some of the wild things that go

"There's a huge difference between 20 knots and 22," he said. "At 20, everything's going

along nice and smooth. At 22, everything is

pushed to the max. There's a lot of danger of

His words proved prophetic Thursday after-

noon when the winds came on hard — up to 28 knots — as they will do increasingly in the next

two months of America's Cup competition. Before the day was over, White Crusader had

retired after nearly losing its mast, Heart of

It was just another day of challenger trials on

Earlier this week, New Zealand blew ont two

spinnakers in one leg and nearly blew out her

mainsail twice; Stars & Stripes lost a headsail

overboard: America II destroyed a spinnaker

Kiss had lost a bowman overboard.

and USA lost a jib overboard.

on when the wind comes in.

NEW YORK (AP) - Larry Holmes, the ing, 27-3, to the Steelers, who are not former world heavyweight champion, announced his retirement from boxing Thursday, three days after he turned 37. This time, he said, he will stick to his decision because "I'm tired of tighting and I'm tired of not getting the

decisions I earned. I got old, too."

Holmes first said he would retire in March 1985 with a 47-0 record. Had he stuck to that decision he would have joined Rocky Marciano, 49-0, as the only heavyweight champions to retire unbeaten. But he lost a close but unanimous decision to light heavyweight champion Michael Spinks on that September in a bid to equal Marciano's record and Spinks defeated him again on a disputed split decision last April. Holmes turned pro in 1973 "to make mon-

cy." He took home \$63 from a \$100 purse for his first fight, but probably made more than \$25

Tway, Langer Lead Golf

INAGI, Japan (AP) — Bob Tway of the United States shot 65 Friday to the Bernhard Langer of West Germany for the individual lead with a two-round total of 134 in the World Championship of Golf.

In the team competition, Europe beat the United States, 8-4, and Japan defeated Australia-New Zealand, 7-5. The Europeans led that competition with 15 points, followed by Japan and Australia-New Zealand, each with 12, and the defending champion United States with 9.

Langer carded 66. Tied at 136 were the firstround co-leaders, Koichi Suzuki of Japan and lan Baker-Finch of Australia (both 69), Tsuneyuki Nakajima of Japan (68) and John Mahaf-fey (68) and Hal Sutton (69) of the United States.

sent Great Britain's White Crusader plunging to fifth place in the challenger races. United Washington Post Service FREMANTLE, Australia - Something un-

Press International reported.) The message has been that crews who prenerving happens to an America's Cup yacht pared m these conditions are faring better than those who did not.

Front-runner New Zealand's crew. for example, has handled trouble as if they had been awaiting it. In the key race Monday against Stars & Stripes, when New Zealand's mainsail pulled away from the mast twice, the crew hanled the sail down, re-led it into its track and

hauled it up again.
"We practiced that," skipper Chris Dickson said, "and we knew we would only lose 15 to 20 seconds by doing it."

The New Zealanders, known as foul-weather

sailors, have five veterans of BOC 'round-theworld races on their crew, all of whom have seen the worst that weather can dish out. They have numerous emergency moves practiced and timed, Dickson said, so they know what to expect when they start repairs. And, they have been sailing here nonstop for 10 months.

America II's crew work also has been impressive as conditions stiffened. The New York Yacht Club crew is steady, rarely making mis-

America was out with gear failure and French "That's our philosophy," said sailing director Tom McLaughlin. America II has spent more time on the water preparing bere than any other syndicate, and the emphasis. he said, has been on repetitive practice of hasic maneuvers under

all conditions.
Other crews, including those on Stars & Stripes, USA, Heart of America and Eagle, are feeling Fremantle's winds for the first time. To some, it may have been a shock.

Ferguson Takes On Soccer's Hardest Job

MANCHESTER — Alex Fergu-son signed on Thursday night for the biggest and most thankless job in English soccer, agreeing to take over as manager of Manchester United hours after the team fired Ron Atkinson. Ferguson led Scotland to the

World Cup finals last summer. then returned to club soccer with Aberdeen, where he had been arguably the most successful manager in Britain in the 1980s, During his tenure, Aberdeen won three Scottish League ritles and four domestic cup competitions as well as the Euopean Cup Winners' Cup in 1983.

But he has an enormous task ahead of him now, for as manager of one of the most famous soccer teams in the world he will be under more pressure than any other manager in Britain. The rewards for success will be immense, the price of failure quite simple: the sack.

What makes Manchester United the most famous club in Britain? It has won the First Division championship seven times, the first as early as 1908, and the FA Cup six times, but the legend really was created by Matt Busby in the 1950s.

United's first title success under Busby came in 1952, then the next generation completely captured the public's imagination. When United was crowned as champion in 1956,

Then came that fateful day, Feh. 6, 1958, when the Munich air disaster killed a team still in its prime. Duncan Edwards, Roger Byrne,

Tommy Taylor, Mark Jones, David Pegg, Geoff Bent, Bill Whelan and Eddie Colman all died. Johnny Berry and Jackie Blanchflower never played again. For many weeks Busby's own life hung in the halance. At the time, it seemed inconccivable that he would ever again take charge of United.

But survive he did, and a new United side arose, inspired by a youthful Bobby Charlton. Not surprisingly, the public cheered for them to succeed. Busby's courage had won the heart of the nation.

There were new beroes to appland, like Dennis Law and George Best, as they won the title in 1965 and 1967. Then came the ultimate prize, the European Champions Cup, which United won at Wemhley in 1968 by defeating Benfica, 4-1, in the final.

Busby had not only achieved success on the field but from it helped create a position of power and wealth under the chairmanship of Louis Edwards.



Alex Ferguson

Busby became Sir Matt, knighted 10 days after the Wembley triumph in honor of his services to the sport. United, meanwhile, had become the most admired British team on the continent, and remains so despite

the European han on English clubs. What followed was a sad decline. Wilf McGuinness, Frank O'Farrell, Tommy Docherty, Dave Sexton and, more recently, Atkinson, all have tried to bring the glory days back to old Trafford. All have failed

In Docherty's reign United was relegated to the Second Division. but bounced back and won the FA Cup in 1977, as it was to do twice under Atkinson, in 1983 and 1985.

But cup success is not enough for the average age of its players was a little over 20, and they went on to until the coveted league champion-United. Manchester will not rest retain the title the following season. ship is back in the trophy cabinet. Although Atkinson seemed to be on the way to achieving that goal last season, when the club was in first place for the first 28 games of the 42-game season, a subsequent decline saw them finish fourth. The new season brought no respite as United continued to founder near

the bottom of the standings. With money no object for the best-supported club in the land. hig-name players have come and gone. So, too, have managers regarded as among the best in the game. The only thing that bas re-mained constant is United's fanatical support.

Not only does the team have branches of its supporters' club all over the world, but last season its league games averaged crowds of 46,321, an increase of more than 1,000 on the previous season despite the slump into fourth place. Those fans will remain loyal, for,

as they are to be heard calling from the terraces every week. "There's only one Manchester United." Ferguson's job is to reward that sup-port with tangible rewards and to restore some measure of pride to team and fans alike.

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28 seconds. Araerico II del, Italia, 1:32. America II del, Italia, 1:32.
French Klas dell, Heart of America, 1:50.
Azzurro del, Challente - Franca, 2:13.
Stors & Stripes del. Epole, 6:29.
IISA del. Conceto II, 4:50.
No ruces scheduled for Soturday
Sunday's Rocas
(Challenger Elissination) Easie vs. Italia
Heart of America vs. Azzurra
U.S.A. vs. Arasrica II
Stars & Stripes vs. Franch Kiss
New Zealand vs. Condon II
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(Challeage Figure Vs. White Crus South Australia vs. Australia IV Sheath Kieney vs. Kookaburra II Kookaburra II vs. Australia III 8 25. Apulrre 11-15 20 24; 0-1 29, Lister 8-14 4-4 20; Re-53 (Dignoldson 8); Southe 47

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THURSDAY'S RESULTS Philodelphia 2 2 8 8—5 New Jersey 1 8 8—5 Karr (11), Croven 2 (3), Howe (4), Proop (a): Varbesk (11), Loisolle (1), Broten (5), Adjorns (5), Swillman (3), Shets on geal: Philo-delphia (on Chevrier, Friesen) 19-4-12-1—32; New Jersey (on Hexiali) 15-7-15-2—39. Allonesses 5 5 1—1
Allonesses 2 1 1—4
Graham (4), MocLellan (4), Caccordil (177)
Bellows (2); Damphousse (11, Sheh on soel:
Toronto (on Yakko) 3-7-11—21 / Minnesara (on port-time scour is charge of the Defroit and South Onderio precs. QUEBCC—Announced that the league sus-pended Pout Cillis, center, for three games. TORONTO—Assismed Jim Berning, for-ward, 19 Newmorket, American Hockey Montreal 2 1 3-4
Los Angeles 8 4 9-4
Smith 3 (8), Wolter (2), Lamieux (3),
Momesso (2): Ladvord (1), Nicholio 2 (6). Fex
(4). Shels on seel: Montreal (on Rior) 19-118-36; Los Angeles (on Ray) 7-12-19-22.

European Soccer Draws for the third round of the UEFA CUP; Dundes United vs. Hojdus Bolt Chent vs. IFK Gotebors Graningen vs. Vitoria Gulmaroes Dukla Proque vs. Internazionate Sportak Mascow vs. Tirol Innsbruck Sover Llerdingen vs. Barcelona Torina vs. Beveren Rameers vs. Sorussia Manchengladbach (First-vs. Sorussia Manchengladbach (First-vs. Sorussia Manchengladbach (First-vs. Sorussia Manchengladbach (First-vs. Sorussia Manchengladbach

Transition National Basketball Association BOSTON—Signed Andre Turner, guard. CLEVELAND—Signed Phill Hubbard, to ward, to a one-year contract and placed nim on injured reserve. GOLDEN STATE—Signed Porry Mass.

Provided League
N.Y. JETS—Activated Rusty Guilbeau.
Ilnebacker, Released Rosers Alexander, linebacker.
SAN FRANCISCO—Placed BIII Rins, runnins back, on precedural receil waivers. HOCKEY National Hockey League

DETRILIT—Sent Son Probert, left wins, to
Adfrondack of the American Hockey League.
Recalled Ed Johnstone, right wins, from Adi-EDMONTON—Announced the retirement e DANONTON-Announced the retirement of Dave Lumley, right wins.

N.Y. RANGERS—Sent Jim Leavins, defensement, to key Hoves, American Hockey League. Recalled Terry Carlmer, defensement, from New Haven, Named Con Murdoch part-films scoul in charge of the Detruit and South Ondors areas.

[New Zealand's KZ7 recovered Friday from a blown-out spinnaker for a 1:28 victory that **ESCORTS & GUIDES** INTERNATIONAL **ESCORT** SERVICE USA & WORLDWIDE 330 W. 56th St., NLY.C. 10019 USA 212-765-7896 212-765-7754

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> Pages 20 & 5 **FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS**

Condominium Suburbia

By Clifford D. May New York Times Service NORTH HILLS, New York — The condominium complex —

a type of residence that has been spreading around U.S. metropolitan areas like autumn leaves — is replacing the old concept of home as castle with a new sense of home as collective. "It represents a significant change in suburban lifestyle." said Hugh Wilson, director of the Suburban Institute at Adelphi Uni-

In recent years, suburbs have attracted a growing number of single adults, two-income families, older couples whose children have left and younger couples who have chosen to have fewer children. Many members of these groups seek to avoid the time-consuming aspects of traditional private-home ownership, such as mowing lawns and

shoveling snow.
In multifamily complexes which may be attached houses, low-rise condominium apartments or clusters of detached houses the maintenance of the grounds, huildings and other structures, and the making and enforcing of rules, regulations and standards, are neighbors children. The difficulty regulations and standards, are done hy a homeowners association. in effect the new microcommuni-

ty's microgovernment. The association decides when and what color to paint houses and whether a family may add a sun deck, a bay window, a backyard barbecue, a garden or even a porch light. "A very private person couldn't live here," said a medical student, Richard Frank, who, with his mother and sister, recently in the village of North Hills. "It's everybody's place, not just yours. There are always kids playing right carries a certain snob appeal." outside your door. There's not much private space."

Many complexes have their own chronicling social activities, events

and issues of interest. The complexes have names that builders. generally seem intended to evoke images of wealth, screnity and hn-colic gentility. In North Hills, for executive director of the Long Isexample, where nearly 90 percent land Regional Planning Board, Lee of the population of 2,000 lives in E. Koppelman. "Whereas land condominium complexes, there is used to be 10 percent of the cost of Spruce Pond, Imperial Gardens, the Estates, the Fairways, the En- it's 50 to 60 percent. So you have to

homes in the community," Mayor Lowell Kane said. "But not many." In most complexes, security is

provided collectively as well. Uniformed guards and electronic road blocks prevent strangers from trespassing not only on the property but also on the streets.

The sense of identification with the complex tends in be accentuated in the many newer suhurban communities that lack any real center. North Hills, for example, has versity in Garden City, New York no village square or downtown area. In fact, there is no grocery store, barber shop, newsstand, cafe or pharmacy, all enterprises that were once basic components of

small-town America. The insularity of the complexes, sociologists say is compounded hy the fact that each tends to be relatively homogenous, with residents coming from a narrow range of income levels and educational, social and ethnic backgrounds.

A benefit of the complex, said Yuri Bronfenhrenner, a professor of human development and family studies at Cornell University, is here is that in many developments of this type, families with children

MANY complexes promise a "country-club lifestyle," meaning they offer residents such shared amenities as meeting and game rooms, tennis courts, swimming pools, health clubs, putting greens and boat slips. "People like that, not only because they want to use moved into a town-house complex the facilities, but also because having them ties in with a desire for upward mobility," Wilson said. "It

If changes in family forms and attitudes are the main reason condominium complexes have begun weekly or monthly newspapers to attract home buyers, economic shifts are the main reason they have, been increasingly favored by home

"The most expensive ingredient building in many instances now

clave, Sterling Court and the Ham-let. Land in North Hills sells for "We do have a few single-family about \$200,000 an acre.

'Remnants': Poland's Jewish Survivors

By Trustman Senger Washington Post Service ASHINGTON —There are

many reasons why the journalist Malgorzata Niezabitowska and her photographer husband Tomasz Tomaszewski, both Polish Catholics, devoted five years and sacrificed all of their possessions to chronicle the stories of the Jews who survived World War Il and are still clinging to life in Poland, All of them are difficult to express, particularly in English, but Niezahitowska approaches the effort with intensity.

"I knew in the meaning of in-tellectual meaning, I knew we had 3½ million Jews, I knew they have a wonderful hig culture and very vivid. Fantastic writers, really ge-nius of poetry and theater, paint-ers and newspapers. You can think about it, but you couldn't imagine it when you see what remained -nothing. So that's why. I started from this point that is nothing, and how it was possible and how it looked like."

The result is "Remnants: The Last Jews of Poland" (Friendly Press), a large book that combines compelling photographs and individual stories of some of the remaining 5,000 Jews with a history of Polish Jews since World War II. These "heroes," as the authors refer to them, are almost all in their final years.

Tomaszewski became aware of the tremendous gap in the knowledge of his compatriots with the advent of the Solidarity movement. "We spent a lot of nights talking about everything," he recalls, "and the people were very, very fascinated talking about every political problem. There was one problem, they closed their months. There was a Jewish problem, the anti-semitism in Poland. None of them had a really straight clear idea about this. For the people who want to be an intelligentsia, it is really impossible [that they] don't have a real point of view for one of the most impor-

tant problems in Polish history." For some of the Jews who emigrated to the United States, Remnants" has assuaged a longing for the past that was stolen from them. Niezabitowska is particularly pleased by a report of an incident at the exhibition at the International Center for Photog-

raphy in New York City. An old man standing in front of one photograph turned excitedly to a young member of his family and said. "Our people come from this village." The family huddled in front of an adjacent photo turned to the old man. "My people also came from this village. What is your name?" one of them asked. On hearing the name, the ques-tioner cried, "My God, my grand-

mother told me about you!"
Sonya Weitz of Peabody, Massachusetts, a survivor who recently made a pilgrimage to Auschwitz, has mixed feelings about the book "It's a beautiful addition to the history of the Polish Jews," she says. But she's concerned about what she sees as historical revisionism in "Remnants" and other recently published books — "that there was never antisemirism in Poland, everything was Soviet-instigated, anything that happened to the Jews in that area was done by the Nazis."

Niezabitowska admits that it was difficult to face the issue of Polish complicity in the Holocaust. "It was hard for us because we have also some stereotypes about lews, about Poles also, how Poles were to the Jews. It was hard to realize that Poles were not always good for Jews because we are Poles, we are proud of our country."

Esther Gens of Brookline, Massachusetts, another survivor, believes "if everyone were like [the authors] we'd have no problems." But she insists that "Remnants" attempts to "cover up the guilt of

the Polish people."
Niezabitowska finds it "incredihle" that there are such bad feel-ings between Poles and Jews, yet when she speaks of the Holocaust she quickly adds words to absolve Polish responsibility. "Germans killed 6 million Jews, Poles some very very small percent," she says.
"Maybe Poles helped a little, but never to kill. Just maybe to gather Jews together."

For Gens this distinction is impossible to make. In 1941, when her mother was sent to the ghetto, Gens and her two brothers were entrusted to the care of a Polish farmer. He notified the Nazis that the children were hiding at his farm, and the two boys were taken hy a Nazi soldier and killed. The Nobel Peace Prize winner

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED



Tomasz Tomaszewski and Malgorzata Niezabitowska

holes in the history of the Jewish

With the publication of their book, excerpted in the National Geographic, and exhibits in New York City and the National Geographic Society's Explorers Hall Washington, it appears that Niezahitowska and Tomaszewski have captured an American andi-ence. National Geographic has given them an assignment, and Harvard bestowed a Nieman fellowship on Niezabitowska.

Niezabitowska and Tomaszewski knew it wouldn't be easy to tell the postwar history of the Polish Jews from the point of view of the remnants themselves. Unsurprisingly, they were wary when strangers came knocking, asking with funding went unanswered, if they were Jews. We spent two After spending the money they

Elie Wiesel says, "You shouldn't judge a book for what it is not, but for what it is." He sees "Remnants" as filing one of the many hales in the birth way. with the people and have their trust and tell them about our

idea." Tomaszewski says.

But ensuring access to their subjects wasn't enough. All of the film Tomaszewski used had to be bought with Western currency, which could be purchased only for exorbitant prices on the black market. "Can you imagine?" he groans. "I went, for example, with Malgorzata to small stetl in the south of Poland for four days just for Yom Kippur, and I had three rolls of films! Three rolls and I pray, I think about each frame. and pray to be nothing special, nothing better because I have no

pictures, no film." Repeated overtures to Polish and Israeli organizations for help

received from selling their clothes and bijoux. Niezabitowska and Tomaszewski were forced to put the project on hold. But they worried about their subjects dying or losing their memories before the project was completed.

Finally they borrowed money from friends, and Tomaszewski headed off to the 1984 Frankfurt Book Fair armed with 50 photographs, his optimism and \$150 for six days. He didn't speak any English. "I just learned as like ammal, 10 sentences about the book, that I am photographer from

Warsaw, Poland."
On the third day Tomasze stopped at the booth of Friendly Press. Stn Waldman, the editor, remembers the moment well. "I was kind of busy, and there was this young guy, nice smiling face, who spoke very little English, and he walked in and said, I have pictures of last Jews of Poland. And my grandfather came from Poland and was Jewish, so I said, Come back later.' But frankly l

was just being polite."

That was all it took to encourage Tomaszewski, who returned to show his work. "Our hair literally stood on end," Waldman recalls. "My grandfather was a reli-gious man, and I loved him. And he left me his religious books. He made a mistake — I'm not religious. But I felt doing a book like this would really be a way to re-

pay him."
While in New York for a meeting with Friendly Press, Niezabitowska arranged an introduction to Cornell Capa of the International Center for Photography. Malgorzata flashed her smile at

me," Capa remembers, "and showed me color prints, and they were really terrific. I am very familiar with all these imagery, and normally I wouldn't have been ready to do another exhibition of that nature if it were the same old thing. It was not the same old

Howard Simons, the Nieman Foundation curator, Alice Arien, a board member of the Alicia Patterson Foundation, Friendly Press and National Geographic combined their resources and brought the couple and their 8year-old daughter to the United States. They are living now in a Cambridge apartment, preparing for their year of study at Harvard.

Irish Leader Complains Of Dublin's Tatty' Look

Dublin has become a cheap and tatty city with characteriess new buildings, Prime Minister Carret FitzGerald of Ireland said in what he called "a Prince Charles-type" outburst. Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, is an ourspoken critic of some modern architecture and inner-city developments, and FitzGerald mirrored that distaste in a speech to the Dublin Chamber of Commerce. We have a pretty cheap city," he said, complaining that many featureless "Lego-type" buildings, as he put it, had been constructed as cheaply as possible. He said the "latty" quays along the River Liffey, which runs through the city, did not do justice to such a literary and historic center.

Roger Waters, founder-men of the rock group Pink Floyd formed 20 years ago and still listed on U.S. charts, has filed suit in London to dissolve the group, a spokesman for Waters said. He said Waters, Pink Floyd's leader and main songwriter, took the action because he believed the band had become "a spent force crearively" and he wanted to maintain its "integrity and reputation." The spokesman said notice was served on Dave Gilmour and Nick Mason, the two other current members. spokeman for EMI Records, diftributors of Pink Floyd records said Gilmour and Mason planned to meet with Rick Wright, who used to play with the band.

The Academie Française has awarded the film director Alain unis its Grand Prix du Cinema for "the entirety of his work." The 64-year-old director's films include "Hiroshima Mon Amour" and L'Année Dernière à Marienbad The Grand Prix for novels went to Pietre-Jean Rémy — the pen name of Jean-Pierre Augremy, 49, French consul in Florence - for his novel "Une Ville Immortelle."

The Marquis of Blandford, great-nephew of the British World War H leader Sir Winston Churchill, has been sentenced to three years in jail, suspended for two years, for possessing cocaine. The 30-year-old son of the Duke of Marlhonough admitted in court that in just three months in 1985 he spences about £20,000 (\$28,400) on co.

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